



## Databased Information on DANIDA-projects 1962-91

*Overview and Analysis of the DANIPROJ-database*

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**DATABASED INFORMATION ON DANIDA-PROJECTS 1962-91:  
OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF THE DANIPROJ-DATABASE**

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## 1. Introduction.

### 1.1 Purpose of DANIPROJ.

The general purpose of the database is to provide a quick overview and basic information of all DANIDA-funded bilateral development projects incepted through the years 1962 (the establishment year of the development agency) until to-day. The background for this is, that such general overview is not easily available from the agency itself, in particular of the previously tied-aid funded activities, and of the completed projects. Add to this, that the personal (often excellent!) memory of the individual administrators with the growth of the agency portfolio in recent years no longer is sufficient as an institutional memory. The database is designed to cover a broad range of types of information, which may facilitate analysis of issues related to planning, management, monitoring and evaluation; analyses made by DANIDA itself, researchers, planners or other interested parties, who are in need to select and identify specific projects from different criterias, or who may wish to describe themes within the development assistance by using this possibility of computerized searches.

The database DANIPROJ has been developed as part of a researchproject, funded by the Danish Research Council for the Developing Countries, studying the monitoring theories, systems and practises of development agencies. The project was initiated at the Department of Development and Planning, Aalborg University, by the author in 1990, and the work has been undertaken<sup>1</sup> in co-operation with the Evaluation Unit of DANIDA, without which support the task would have been impossible. The database has already contributed with specific searches in a number of cases, e.g. the evaluation of sustainability of completed development projects, review of larger development projects (defined in terms of appropriated budgets larger than DKK 20 million), review of educational projects, etc.

As is the case of all databases, the value of DANIPROJ depends on it's accessibility, maintenance and updating. The information contained in this workingpaper relates to the period since the inception of the DANIDA-activities up to May-June 1991. However, agreement has already been made with the Evaluation Unit to update it with data from the 1991-92 period, and hopefully it will be possible to keep it updated in the future. DANIPROJ is maintained at the Department of Development and Planning, to which requests for searches may be addressed<sup>2</sup>, while a copy is available for the use of the DANIDA-staff at the Evaluation Unit.

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<sup>1</sup>. The dataprogramming has been greatly assisted by stud.scient.adm. Kurt Møller, while he and stud.ocean. Karl-Henrik Laursen also did the labourious work of data processing.

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## 1.2 Scope of DANIPROJ.

The database is designed to include all types of DANIDA-managed and -funded development projects, i.e. all bilateral projects. As will be seen, the distinction between bilateral and multilateral projects is not always easy to keep. Funding is one distinction, and administration or management another one. It has been tried to exclude the multilateral projects from the database, but some might still have been included, e.g. if DANIDA is the major donor of a single project, and it is administered together with a multilateral agency (see. e.g. ref.no. 375 UNSO's tree-planting project in Ethiopia). On the other hand, all bilateral projects, apart from those being implemented in Denmark itself (e.g. Seed Patological Institute) are to be included.

The database also includes all projects, funded by different types of financial arrangements or agreements, whether by untied grants (gavebistands-projekter), tied grants (bunden gavebistand) or loans (statslåns-projekter). However, while the background-data for most of the untied grants are available in the Annual Reports, and since 1984 in the Project Summaries of DANIDA ("Projektoversigter til Finansudvalget"), the only description of the purposes of all tied grants and loans are made in the original, individual Financial Agreements - and this is often incomplete. This material has been collected and studied, and together with data from the implementation (specific contracts of the suppliers, accounts and overviews from the relevant sections of the agency), has made it possible to include all activities financed by the tied assistance as well. Still, as will be discussed below, it has been necessary to a large extent to reconstruct the included "projects" of this type of funding.

Though the tied aid in principle since 1989 has been abolished, and no new activities are to be initiated from this source, a number of activities funded by tied grant or loan are continuing, expected to be completed within a few years; previously stated within 1991. As such, these on-going projects of the tied aid are to be found in DANIPROJ. Meanwhile, since projects of the untied aid increasingly are implemented or managed by private companies on a contractual basis, the contracted projects are also included, with specific labelling and information of such projects.

Some minor projects, e.g. with appropriations of less than DKK 100.000, might not have been included, since they are not mentioned in the sources, or because they have been approved directly by the DANIDA Missions/Embassies (as so-called "mini-projects" e.g.). A number of the non-governmental projects, implemented outside the DANIDA-system might also have been excluded from the sources utilised, though, it is underlined, this in itself should not disqualify from inclusion of DANIPROJ.

## 1.3 The Sources.

The content and the output of any database depends on the input and it's quality. The overall source for DANIPROJ is the Annual Reports of DANIDA, which generally contain details of

all the bilateral untied-aid projects<sup>3</sup>. The structure and amount of details, however, have varied, as well as the periodisation of the reports, making comparisons between the years difficult. From the year 1984 a special Project Summary ("Projektoversigt") has been produced to the parliamentary Committee of Finance, as a status report per May, 1, thus not following the same reporting period as the Annual Reports, which cover the financial year, i.e. since 1979 the calendar year. Further, until 1990, it only covered the untied grants, and minor projects are not included. Some so-called multi-bi projects, financed bilaterally, might also be excluded. However, the Project Summary gives more details on the specific project and its background than the Annual Report, and has been the major source for the specific projects, in particular for those incepted since 1984.

A major problem in establishing a total and comprehensive database of all DANIDA-projects is the lack of an unambiguous identification of each project. The system of keeping journal numbers is sometimes not quite distinctive enough (e.g. several projects having the same number), is too distinctive on other occasions (e.g. the same project with several phases is kept under different journal numbers), and the whole system has been changed over time (e.g. in 1986 and 1989). This of course, is only an indication of the problems of project management, where the extension of projects, delays of implementation, changes of planning, etc., is part of the reality, and with consequences for the keeping of records, which only recently are considered somehow to be databased.

However, in trying to create a historical overview and useful planning tool, decisions have to be made for analytical purposes whether this or that activity was a 'project' on its own, or part of a previously registered project. This in particular relates to the contracts of the tied aid and the supply of commodities, which seem to have been issued along lines of the suppliers rather than following definitions of projects, aimed at achieving development purposes. As such, it has been necessary to reconstruct the 'projects' of the tied aid, assessing the objectives mentioned in the scarce sources available, and following geographical or other delimitations, as the case may be. The defined projects of the tied aid thus may be reassessed and organised differently, if more detailed information is made available.

Other sources for DANIPROJ have been the Financial Agreements of the loans and the tied grants, in which the overall major purposes of the funding have been listed. It should be noted, that the information contained in general is very limited, and often not tallying with the actual contracts approved later and implemented. Combined with the information supplied from the Accounts, kept in the Business Office of Danida, of the specific contracts with the suppliers, it is possible to establish the 'projects' of the tied aid, whether they were conceptualized as such or not at the time of planning and implementation.

Finally, the Evaluation Reports, and the Reviews produced on an on-going basis, give information on those projects, which have been evaluated, either during mid-term, at completion or later, e.g. as part of a sector or thematic evaluation, and on those projects, which have been monitored by the Technical Advisors of DANIDA.

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<sup>3</sup>. Only aggregate, country-wise information on the tied-aid is included, with no data available on the individual projects.

#### 1.4 Formats and Definitions of DANIPROJ.

A number of choices regarding the operational definitions of the included concepts have been made during the process of designing and formatting the database. In the following, the definitions are explained. The general standard for all information of the DANIDA-activities is seen as a 'project', whether it was ever envisaged as such or not, whether it consists of supply of commodities, contracts of hardware- or software delivery, technical assistance or any other activity. Though this might in some cases distort the reality, in most cases it is the only convenient way of handling the information.

DANIPROJ identifies all 'projects' with a reference number (ref.no.), which is unambiguous, and provided at the time of data input. The reference number is searchable, and the quickest way of finding a specific project. Whenever examples are given, the ref.no. will be used. When requesting information on specific projects, the ref.no. should be used, if available, to facilitate identification.

The region and the country places all projects according to the structure of OECD's Macrothesaurus on Social and Economic Development. Each country is placed in only one geographical region, and all 161 countries included of the developing world are distributed in the regions of Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa, West Africa, North Africa, Caribbean, Latin (Central) America, North America, South America, Far East, South Asia, South East Asia, Middle East and Oceania. A special region of SADCC-projects has been included. Some projects cover more countries, which is indicated with the primary one first and the other ones in brackets. In the format the country of the project is mentioned in codes<sup>4</sup>.

All projects have a status at the time of data input, i.e. it is either completed (afsluttet) or on-going (igang). The definition of completed projects relates to the inclusion in the Annual Report. If the project is no longer mentioned in a Report, but was included in the Report of the last year, it is regarded as completed (whether this means 'successfully completed', 'partly completed' or 'no take-off' is of no relevance). This definition of course deviates from the more theoretical definition of the DAC-Compendium on Sustainability, referring to 'the end of major financial, managerial and technical support from an external donor', but since information on this is rarely available on the specific projects (without studying the detailed files of all projects), this more operational definition has been made. It should be noted, that the distinction of inclusion or exclusion of the Annual Reports is not always clearcut, since some projects are only included at irregular intervals in the Annual Reports, and some seem to appear revived after having been completed since long. From a sustainability point of view, this is of course interesting. For all completed projects, the year of completion is included. For the tied aid-projects, not included in the Annual Reports, the last payment from the Central Bank of Denmark to the suppliers is indicative of the timing of the completion of the project.

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<sup>4</sup>. All codes of DANIPROJ are shown in the manual (in Danish): "Vejledning i brug af databasen over Danidas projekter", Institut for Samfundsudvikling og Planlægning, Aalborg, Januar 1992, available upon request.

The projects have been classified sector-wise according to the DAC-classification described in the Annual Report of DANIDA, 1990<sup>5</sup>. In most cases the project has been assigned to the respective sector by the relevant DANIDA-office, but in some cases, e.g. if a project is assigned to more sectors, or if the classification is questionable or lacking, adjustments have been made. For the tied aid, the sector classification of DANIDA is available in the accounts-numbering, where the first digit of the group of three digits before the country-name indicate the DAC-sector. From 1991, July, the DAC-classification has been changed (basically adding additionally classification to the existing major groups), but for this purpose the original system will be maintained at the moment. In a next version, the sector-classification might be further adjusted.

The format of DANIPROJ contains a number of fields with non-closed text. This is the title of the project (titel), the purpose (formål) and the more general background (baggrund), including some information on recent reviews, agreements, etc., if available. As receiver (beløbsmodtager) of the DANIDA-funds several institutions or organisations may be listed, i.e. a Danish NGO like Folkekirkens Nødhjælp, an international organisation like Lutheran World Federation or a local NGO like Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Services (RDRS). In other cases, the governmental institution, responsible for the implementation of the activities, is named, e.g. the Ministry of Water Supply. Further, DANIDA itself may be the implementor and "receiver". Finally, the receiver might be a Danish private company, administrating or managing the project. This is indicated as PRIVIR, and reference to the contractor is given in a coded form as background information<sup>6</sup>.

The content of the projects is assigned a few (2-4) key-words (emneord), e.g. vocational training, health or cattle, following the structure of the abovementioned OECD Macrotthesaurus. Thus, only words contained in this list may be used for searches to complement the sector-classification. But it should be emphasized, that the advantage of this dataprogramme (developed originally as a library-system) is, that all the text, contained in the open-ended fields, i.e. the title, purpose and background, is searchable word by word. Identification of a specific project or group of projects by its content, thus might be done either by utilising the key-words, by searching in the text or by a combination of both key-words and text.

A special numeric field is available to inform on the scope of the technical assistance, rendered to the project, measured in terms of manmonths (rådgivermåneder). However, since the data (i.e. basically the personal files, indicating the contractperiods and advisory assignment to projects) has not been made accessible, and since no cross-reference is made within DANIDA between the record numbers of the advisers and the record numbers of the projects, this field is still open. As such, the relationship between technical assistance and performance of the projects, is not possible to include in DANIPROJ at this moment.

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<sup>5</sup>. DANIDA: Danmarks deltagelse i det internationale udviklingssamarbejde, Copenhagen, 1991, p. 202-203.

<sup>6</sup>. The decoded information on private companies is regarded as confidential and only available with the database operator (and DANIDA). However, statistical analyses may be elaborated from searches, including the data on the projects, managed by the private companies.



Detailed information related to the process of appropriation of the project is as follows: the 1st period of appropriation (1.bevillingsperiode) is included, showing the calendar years, and indicating, in most cases, the originally planned period of implementation; the number of appropriations, indicating the need for follow-up, extensions, phases of the project, etc.; the duration of the 1st appropriation (1.bevillingslængde), later to render comparisons with the actual duration of the project (projektlængde) possible, where the duration is indicated as number of years. Further, sources of the appropriation, such as 1st date of appropriation, the official legal basis for the appropriation (Committee of Finance, or the Board of DANIDA). For practical purposes, the year of inception has been defined as the year of the 1st appropriation.

Information on financial issues include the total appropriation (total bevilling) of the project (covering maybe several phases), the amount of the 1st appropriation (1. bevilling), and the overall expenditures (total forbrug), all measured in millions of DKK at current prices. However, for the purpose of analysis, the figures contained in the following tables have been calculated at fixed prices, as will be accounted for below.

For the tied-aid projects, where no specific information on the appropriation is available, a wider assessment has been made, based upon the following interpretations: the 1st date of appropriation is identified as the date of the 1st Financial Agreement containing the project (often included in several Financial Agreements); the 1st period of appropriation will be the length of the relevant Financial Agreement, and the year of inception is regarded as the year of the 1st contract of the supplier; and the number of appropriations is interpreted as the number of Financial Agreements containing the project.

Financially, the total appropriation of a tied-aid project is the sum of all contracts (with the same supplier or several suppliers) from all the Financial Agreements concerning the same project, including local costs, if any. The 1st appropriation is taken as the sum of all contracts, including local costs, for the same project within the 1st Financial Agreement, and the overall expenditures is the accounted sum of expenditures of all contracts, including local costs, of all Financial Agreements, related to the same project, as shown in the computerized Accounts Lists of December, 1991.

Data on the on-going monitoring is still to be included i.e. the Review Reports of the Technical Advisors and the Project Completion Reports. But any Progress- or Effect Report should also be included. All Evaluation Reports related to bilateral project activities outside Denmark, which are included on the list of the Evaluation Unit, have been related to one or more projects, using the reference numbers of the Evaluation Unit, e.g. 1984 E26. Some evaluations are project-specific, and they have been classified as ANTE (i.e. as baseline survey), MIDTERM (i.e. during project implementation), FINAL (i.e. during completion of the project), or as EX-POST, if the evaluation took place more than two years after the project was completed. Other evaluations are made on a sector-basis, but including a number of projects within the sector. This has been indicated as e.g. S/Midterm, showing the evaluation as a sector-evaluation, including the relevant project at midterm. Finally, thematic evaluations, e.g. on institutional development, might also include specific projects, indicated as T/-. Thus, projects may have been evaluated several times and as part of different types of evaluations.

For identification purposes, the Section of DANIDA, administrating the project, is mentioned, and the relevant journal record number, if available. The sources (kilder) of the information contained for the specific project are referred to as PO (i.e. Project Summary) or AB (i.e. Annual Report) with data on the year and page of the information, e.g. PO 87 (104), AB 86 (201). More information might be contained than space allows, shown by an \*. The information is then available in the back-up physical registers, or in the note, where miscellaneous information is included. This may be interesting discrepancies of the data contained, doubts of classification, suspicions of overlapping phases or projects or any other remark.

### 1.5 Status of the Work.

Presently, in June, 1992, DANIPROJ as reflected in this 3rd version of the Working Paper contains 1.516 projects, of which 991 are completed, and 525 projects are on-going. The tables and analyses presented in the following cover the period from the inception of Danish development activities around 1960 (at first managed by the Secretariat of Technical Co-operation with the Developing Countries, later by DANIDA) up to mid-1991<sup>7</sup>, including all incepted, bilateral development projects, both tied-and untied aid. About one third, 500 projects of the included 1.516, are tied-aid, while only 12 % (62 of 525 projects) of the presently on-going ones, are tied-aid.

Updating and further input of data continues. Based upon the newly released Annual Report 1991 and Project Summary 1992, as well as latest Accounts Lists, the period mid-1991 to mid-1992 will be included. Further, the information of the monitoring of the projects (Reviews, PCR's, etc.) will be added, and new approaches for the provision of the data on the technical assistance might be tried. Finally, a separate coding of the projects, initiated or administrated by NGO's, will be made, based upon the existing information, already included in DANIPROJ.

In the sections below is presented an overview of the content of DANIPROJ, the projects distributed as per region and country-wise, distribution according to duration of the projects, sector-wise, extension of project period, size of appropriation and overall expenditures. A special analysis is made of the contracted projects, i.e. those projects managed by private companies, while an analysis of the NGO-administered project will be made in a later version of this paper. The evaluation of the projects is finally looked into, and an overview of the selection of projects for evaluation, distributed as per financial type of project, size of appropriation, sector, and country, is presented.

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<sup>7</sup>. The latest available source of information has been the Annual Report 1990 and the Project Summary 1991.

## 2. Overview of DANIPROJ.

A quick overview of the total and annual cumulative growth of the bilateral DANIDA-projects is not easily available from the Annual Reports and Project Summaries, published by the agency. From table 1 a summary of the number of projects included in the reports is presented, but it should be recalled, that the period covered by the specific Annual Report is not the same (shifting from three-year periods to one year reporting period, and following the changing of the financial year in 1977-78), and this period again does not tally with that of the Project Summary. Further, up to 1989, they only included the untied aid. However, they do give some tentative impression of the growth of the DANIDA-portfolio:

Table 1: No. of Projects included in Annual Reports/Summaries.

Year	Annual Report	Summary
1962-65	26	n.a.
1965-68	80	n.a.
1969	33	n.a.
1970	48	n.a.
1971-72	113	n.a.
1972-73	133	n.a.
1973-74	131	n.a.
1974-75	122	n.a.
1975-76	123	n.a.
1976-77	148	n.a.
1977-78*	186	n.a.
1979	190	n.a.
1980	200	n.a.
1981	204	n.a.
1982	229	n.a.
1983	243	n.a.
1984	255	173
1985	221	207
1986	234	202
1987	228	196
1988	316	229
1989	412	270
1990	472	354
1991	n.a.	457

\* Note: 1977-78 included the financial year of 1977/78 and the transitional year from April, 1 to December, 31, 1978. The Annual Report covers (from 1979) the annual period: January, 1 to December, 31. The Summary covers the annual period: Maj, 1 to April, 31.

Table 1 contains each year the on-going projects as well as the projects completed in that year, but the number of completed projects is only occasionally specified in the reports. The first report of 1962-65 e.g. mentions, that during the three-year period 8 projects were "in full operation", i.e. running on their own, while the Project Summaries of 1987, 1988 and 1989 inform, that 20, 18 and 39 projects respectively were completed. No information on the number of completed projects of the years in-between is available. In table 2 below is shown the overall number of projects contained in DANIPROJ, as per January, 31, 1992, according to their status, year of inception and completion (if achieved), and specified on financial type

of aid. This presents a much more precise view of the actual development of the DANIDA-portfolio:

Table 2: No. of projects in DANIPROJ as per January, 31, 1992.

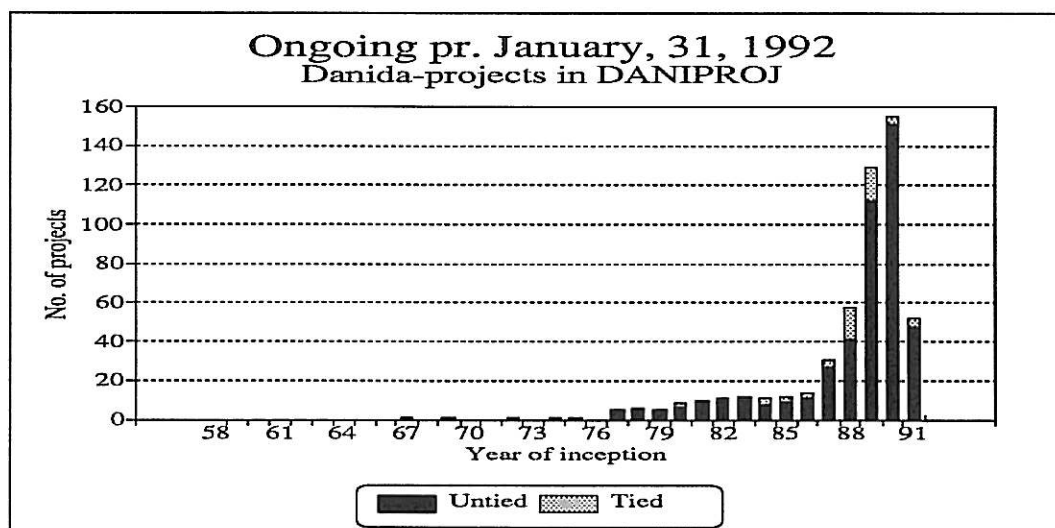
Year	No. incepted			No completed			No. ongoing as per 92,01,31		
	Tied	Untied	Total	Tied	Untied	Total	Tied	Untied	Total
1958	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	7	10	17	1	0	1	0	0	0
1966	9	11	20	3	0	3	0	0	0
1967	8	11	19	2	2	4	0	1	1
1968	9	25	34	1	25	26	0	0	0
1969	35	21	56	15	13	28	0	1	1
1970	33	20	53	16	14	30	0	0	0
1971	17	19	36	14	5	19	0	0	0
1972	23	17	40	18	11	29	0	1	1
1973	18	29	47	11	22	33	0	0	0
1974	16	21	37	13	23	36	1	0	1
1975	15	19	34	15	19	34	0	1	1
1976	12	19	31	16	15	31	0	0	0
1977	16	29	45	14	19	33	0	5	5
1978	12	41	53	21	15	36	0	6	6
1979	17	23	40	17	18	35	0	5	5
1980	20	23	43	15	11	26	2	7	9
1981	13	27	40	9	18	27	1	9	10
1982	16	34	50	14	23	37	1	10	11
1983	13	36	49	15	19	34	2	10	12
1984	21	31	52	21	30	51	3	8	11
1985	25	22	47	19	30	49	3	9	12
1986	32	24	56	18	25	43	3	11	14
1987	26	57	83	25	13	38	4	27	31
1988	36	81	117	26	35	61	17	41	58
1989	39	142	181	36	40	76	17	112	129
1990	6	164	170	35	91	126	4	151	155
1991*	5	49	54	28	17	45	4	48	52
Total	500	1016	1516	438	553	991	62	463	525

\* Note: 1991 only until June 1991.

Table 2 shows the initial growth in the portfolio up to 1969, and the quite stable situation since then with about 40-50 new projects annually. However, by 1986 a rapid growth of the untied aid-projects was initiated with nearly 170-180 new projects a year. Meanwhile, the completion of projects has corresponded reasonably well with the tune of inception, i.e. after a time-lag of 3-5 years, the number of completed projects tally with the number of incepted. The last coloumn of the table shows the present portfolio in 1992 distributed as per inception year. Far the largest majority of the projects, 64 %, have been incepted within the last 3 years, and only 8 % are more than 10 years old. This is also illustrated clearly in [figure 1](#).



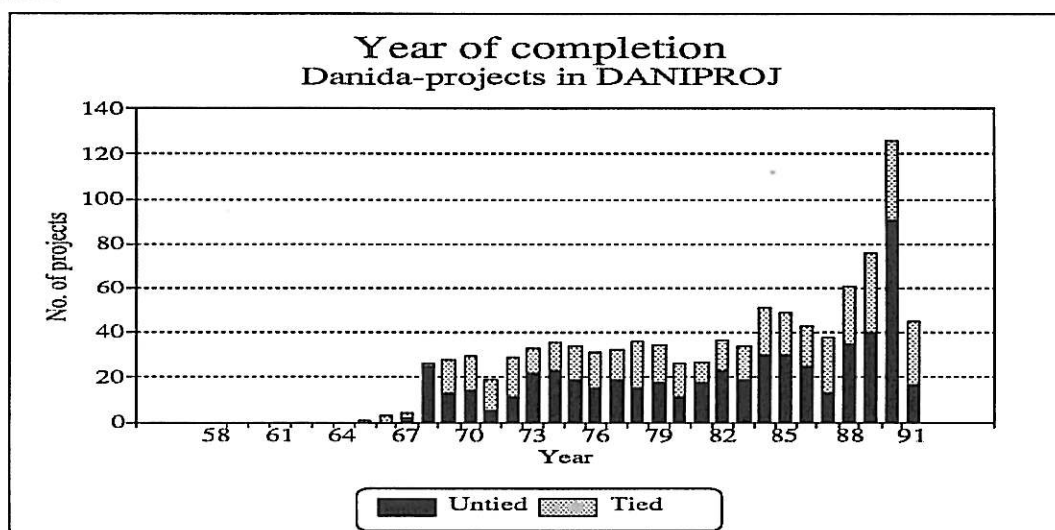
Figure 1.



\* Note: 1991 only until June 1991.

Of the 991 completed projects, the major part has been completed in the late 80s. Half of them since 1984, and 25 % only within the last 3 years. Our knowledge of performance of development projects, including how to complete or phase-out the projects, is obviously a quite recent experience, if any. [Figure 2](#) shows the completion of projects, distributed as per year of completion.

Figure 2.



\* Note: 1991 only until June 1991

Table 2 also specifies between tied and untied aid-projects, but apart from the phasing out of the tied projects since 1989, and the corresponding higher rate of completion (88 %, i.e. 438 out of 500 tied projects, against 54 %, i.e. 553 out of 1016 untied projects), no major differences is seen.

The actual number of on-going projects as per current year, i.e. the portfolio of each of the years, the agency has existed, is shown in table 3. The fast growth during the years 1962-70, the steady period between 1971-86 and the extremely rapid increase from 1987 onwards with growth rates of 25-30 % has raised the level of the portfolio measured in terms of number of projects to about 600 (noting, that the figures of 1991 and 1992 are provisional):

Table 3: No. of Projects on-going as per Current Year.

Year	No. incepted	No. on-going as per current year
1958	1	1
1959	0	1
1960	0	1
1961	0	1
1962	2	3
1963	3	6
1964	6	12
1965	17	29
1966	20	48
1967	19	64
1968	34	94
1969	56	124
1970	53	149
1971	36	155
1972	40	176
1973	47	194
1974	37	198
1975	34	196
1976	31	193
1977	45	207
1978	53	227
1979	40	231
1980	43	239
1981	40	253
1982	50	276
1983	49	288
1984	52	306
1985	47	302
1986	56	309
1987	83	349
1988	117	428
1989	181	548
1990	170	642
1991	54	570
1992	n.a.	525

Note: The figures of 1991 and 1992 are provisional.

However, the portfolio should be seen not only in terms of number of projects, but also in terms of the financial size of the projects. In table 4 the contained projects are shown with break-down into the untied and tied types of finance. While the untied funded projects thus constitute 61 % of all projects in numbers, they only amount to 46 % in terms of money, i.e.

the appropriated funds, calculated in fixed 1991-prices<sup>8</sup>. In broad terms, the average size of of a DANIDA-project thus is in the range of DKK 35 million, but this covers the dispersion between the average untied grant-funded project of DKK 26.5 million, and the tied loan-funded project of DKK 51.5 million:

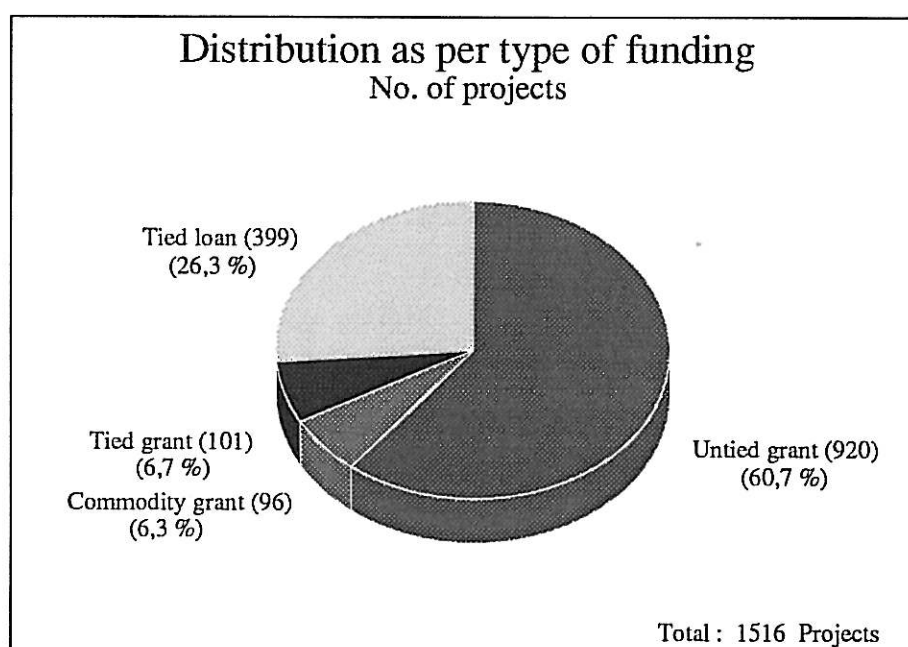
Table 4: Contained Projects as per Type of Funding.

Amounts in fixed 1991-prices. Mio. DKK:

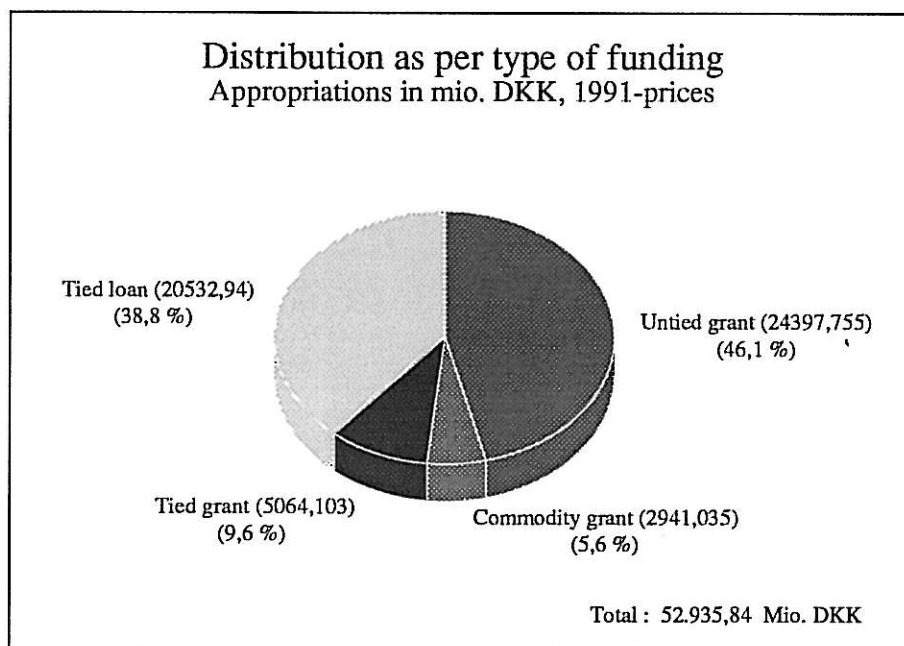
	Untied grant	Commodity grant	Tied grant	Tied loan	Total
No.	920	96	101	399	1516
Amount	24397,760	2941,035	5064,103	20532,940	52935,840
No., %	60,7	6,3	6,7	26,3	100
Amount, %	46,1	5,6	9,6	38,8	100
Average appropriation per project	26,519	30,636	50,140	51,461	34,918

The distribution of the portfolio, with break-down in untied and tied types of financial funding, is shown graphically in figure 3 (in terms of number) and figure 4 (in terms of size of appropriations).

Figure 3.



<sup>8</sup>. The formula for price-deflation described in Appendix 7.

Figure 4.

### 3. Distribution as per Region and Country.

In table 5 and table 6, all projects of DANIPROJ have been distributed according to geographical region, respectively in terms of numbers and in terms of total appropriation for the region. The regions are defined as previously mentioned by OECD-standards, but Caribbean, North America and Oceania are excluded, since no projects have been initiated within these areas. The 'SADCC-region' includes projects managed by SADCC, and covering the countries across the other African regions.

Table 5: No. of Projects as per Geographical Region.

Region	Total		Untied		Tied	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
South Asia	384	25,3	277	27,3	107	21,4
East Africa	365	24,1	311	30,6	54	10,8
Southern Africa	227	15	172	16,9	55	11
West Africa	111	7,3	28	2,8	83	16,6
South East Asia	95	6,3	56	5,5	39	7,8
North Africa	82	5,4	27	2,7	55	11
South America	60	4	41	4	19	3,8
Far East	49	3,2	6	0,6	43	8,6
Latin America	49	3,2	43	4,2	6	1,2
Middle East	42	2,8	11	1,1	31	6,2
SADCC	39	2,6	39	3,8	0	0
Central Africa	13	0,9	5	0,5	8	1,6
Total	1516	100	1016	100	500	100

Table 6: Project-appropriation as per Geographical Region.

Amounts in fixed 1991-prices. Mio. DKK.

Region	Total		Untied		Tied	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
East Africa	15702,630	29,7	10683,620	39,1	5019,008	19,6
South Asia	14642,540	27,7	9098,802	33,3	5543,734	21,7
Southern Africa	5289,439	10	2838,773	10,4	2450,666	9,6
South East Asia	3943,804	7,5	953,853	3,5	2989,951	11,7
West Africa	3688,908	7	478,533	1,8	3210,375	12,5
North Africa	3595,202	6,8	725,675	2,7	2869,527	11,2
Central Africa	1265,155	2,4	591,551	2,2	673,603	2,6
Middle East	1236,677	2,3	213,685	0,8	1022,992	4
Far East	1164,019	2,2	153,630	0,6	1010,389	3,9
South America	966,362	1,8	312,820	1,1	653,542	2,6
SADCC	846,896	1,6	846,896	3,1	0	0
Latin America	594,211	1,1	440,955	1,6	153,256	0,6
Total	52935,840	100	27338,790	100	25597,040	100

Obviously, the projects in general cluster around East Africa, South Asia and Southern Africa, both measured in terms of numbers, i.e. 64 %, and by size of appropriation, i.e. 67 %.

However, differences are found between the tied and untied aid. While the order of preference for the untied projects is East Africa (31 %, 39 %), South Asia (27%, 33%) and Southern Africa (17%, 10%)<sup>9</sup>, for the tied aid, the order is South Asia (21%, 22%), West Africa (17%, 13%) and East Africa (11%, 20%). As already noted, the single tied aid-project is about twice the size of the untied aid-projects, which e.g. in the case of East Africa explains the relatively large difference between the rates of number and appropriation. Furthermore, the tied aid-projects are dispersed over more regions than the untied ones. They have been initiated in South East Asia and North Africa (and even the Far East), apart from the regions so far mentioned, while there are very few untied aid-projects in these areas.

The regional dispersion of course is only reflecting the country-wise distribution. A complete list of all 79 countries receiving (or having received) DANIDA-funded bilateral development assistance is presented as Appendix 1, sorted as per number of projects. Table 7 lists the 12 major receiving countries from this appendix, sorted according to number of projects, and adds 5 of the new priority-countries, which are not among the presently first 12 receivers:

Table 7: No. of Projects as per Major Countries distributed as per Type of Funding.

Country	Total		Untied		Tied	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
India	171	11,3	130	12,8	41	8,2
Tanzania	170	11,2	151	14,9	19	3,8
Bangladesh	129	8,51	107	10,5	22	4,4
Kenya	87	5,74	73	7,19	14	2,8
Mozambique	69	4,55	63	6,2	6	1,2
Uganda	52	3,43	49	4,82	3	0,6
Zimbabwe	50	3,3	43	4,23	7	1,4
China	47	3,1	5	0,49	42	8,4
Zambia	44	2,9	31	3,05	13	2,6
Malawi	38	2,51	27	2,66	11	2,2
Botswana	38	2,51	27	2,66	11	2,2
Nicaragua	38	2,51	32	3,15	6	1,2
Egypt	36	2,37	9	0,89	27	5,4
Thailand	32	2,11	20	1,97	12	2,4
Ghana	21	1,39	4	0,39	17	3,4
Nepal	16	1,06	10	0,98	6	1,2
Bhutan	15	0,99	11	1,08	4	0,8

It is seen, that of the 12 selected priority-countries<sup>10</sup>, the 7 are included already among the first 12 receivers. Meanwhile, Egypt, Thailand, Ghana, Nepal and Bhutan can be found as

<sup>9</sup>. The first rate of percent indicating the number of projects, the second rate of percent showing the size of appropriation in fixed 1991-prices.

<sup>10</sup>. Selected in 1989 was Bangladesh, Bhutan, Egypt, Ghana, India, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

respectively no. 13, 14, 18, 25 and 26 in order of number of projects. On the other hand, the last 5 countries, China, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana and Nicaragua on the 'top-12'-list, are not presently selected as priority-countries. Table 7 also gives information on tied and untied-distribution, and it may be noted, that China is the country with the highest number of projects among the tied aid-receivers (8.4 % of all tied-aid projects), while Tanzania is no. one among the untied aid-receivers (14.9 % of all untied aid projects). Together, India leads with 171 untied and tied aid-projects, i.e. 11.3 % of all bilateral projects, closely followed by Tanzania.

Similarly, all 79 countries have been listed according to the sum of appropriations of bilateral development assistance, as shown in Appendix 2. In table 8 the 12 countries topping this list are presented, added by the 4 priority-countries, which are not among the 'top-12', i.e. Thailand, Nepal, Ghana and Bhutan. While these 4 priority-countries are respectively no. 16; 29, 35 and 45 on the total list, 4 other countries, i.e. Vietnam, Malawi, China and Sudan, not selected presently as priority-countries, are included, primarily because they are 'heavy-weighters' among the tied aid-receivers. The table shows, that while India (11.7 % of appropriations for tied-aid), Tanzania (10.8 %) and Egypt (5.7 %) top the tied aid-receivers with a total of 28 % of the DKK 25.597 million tied-aid, it is Tanzania (24.5 % of all appropriations for untied aid), India (16.3 %) and Bangladesh (14.5 %), which together has received more than half of the untied aid, i.e. 55 % of DKK 27.339 million. This again illustrates the dispersion of the tied-aid among many countries. Summing both tied and untied aid, Tanzania is the major receiver with 17.9 % of all DKK 52.936 million bilateral appropriations, followed by India (14.1 %), Bangladesh (9.6 %) and Kenya (7.3 %).

Table 8: Total Appropriation as per Major Countries.

All amounts in fixed 1991-prices. Mio. DKK.

Country	Total		Untied		Tied	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Tanzania	9476,174	17,9	6704,607	24,5	2771,567	10,8
India	7449,314	14,1	4463,472	16,3	2985,842	11,7
Bangladesh	5061,757	9,56	3967,067	14,5	1094,690	4,28
Kenya	3859,498	7,29	2682,094	9,81	1177,404	4,6
Egypt	1933,050	3,65	481,727	1,76	1451,324	5,67
Mozambique	1774,236	3,35	1619,348	5,92	154,887	0,61
Uganda	1484,020	2,8	1185,330	4,34	298,690	1,17
Vietnam	1283,387	2,42	641,349	2,35	642,038	2,51
Malawi	1211,524	2,29	290,916	1,06	920,608	3,6
China	1006,118	1,9	86,456	0,32	919,662	3,59
Zimbabwe	913,687	1,73	549,719	2,01	363,969	1,42
Sudan	889,720	1,68	148,671	0,54	741,049	2,9
Thailand	710,053	1,34	195,105	0,71	514,948	2,01
Nepal	445,041	0,84	156,178	0,57	288,863	1,13
Ghana	287,398	0,54	16,704	0,06	270,694	1,06
Bhutan	162,622	0,31	0	0	163,622	0,64



In Appendix 3 is presented a time-wise breakdown of the appropriation for the 12 major countries, distributed over the years 1958-91. It shows, that countries like Tanzania, India, Kenya, Malawi and Egypt have received a staple and continued supply of aid since the early 60s, while e.g. Bangladesh, Mozambique and Sudan have been supplied on a continuous basis since the 70s. Similarly, China and Zimbabwe started receiving aid during the 80s, and still do receive substantial aid. However, countries like Uganda and Vietnam have experienced heavy fluctuations in the Danish aid, in the case of Uganda phasing out and in some years during the Amin-regime totally suspended, and now drastically expanding, and in the case of Vietnam starting at a high level by the climax of war in 1973 until sudden suspension in 1986 for a number of years, and now maybe a very slow start at the beginning of the 90s. Overall, it shows, that the aid-supply is a mechanism, which at the same time is inert and fragile, and where the political circumstances often are more decisive than the developmental needs.

The status of the projects might also illustrate the priorities of the donor as well as the difficulties within the receiving countries. In table 9 are the number of completed projects, presently on-going in total, and among these the newly incepted ones during 1989-91 to show where the latest initiatives are taken country-wise:

Table 9: No. of Projects as per Major Countries distributed as per Status.

Country	Completed	On-going	Incepted 1989-91 *
Tanzania	115	55	40
India	110	61	34
Bangladesh	94	35	23
Kenya	58	29	11
Egypt	29	7	7
Mozambique	35	34	26
Uganda	24	28	26
Vietnam	16	2	2
Malawi	30	8	5
China	34	13	15
Zimbabwe	27	23	18
Sudan	13	11	9
Bhutan	5	14	14
Ghana	3	4	4
Nepal	9	4	3
Thailand	26	10	8
Others	363	187	160
Total	991	525	405

\* Note: 1991 only until June 1991.

The major priority-countries, i.e. Tanzania, India and Bangladesh, are still the countries with most new projects, but emphasis is also put upon Mozambique, Zimbabwe and again Uganda, while Kenya and Egypt are slowing down. Among the non-priority countries, it is interesting to note the many new projects in China and Sudan. Table 10 gives the same information in terms of appropriations, apart from the added weight to Egypt, where the few new projects are quite large, and the stressing of the continued funding to China and Sudan:



Table 10: Total Appropriation as per Major Countries.

Country	Completed	On-going	Incepted 1989-91 *
Tanzania	6039,655	3436,519	880,740
India	3133,400	4315,913	946,105
Bangladesh	2981,145	2080,612	964,994
Kenya	1962,413	1897,085	199,071
Egypt	1464,171	468,879	471,942
Mozambique	1092,123	682,113	227,730
Uganda	453,850	1030,169	516,277
Vietnam	1277,004	6,383	6,383
Malawi	980,601	230,923	29,377
China	723,383	282,734	189,377
Zimbabwe	381,225	532,462	151,388
Sudan	416,816	472,903	118,024
Bhutan	28,922	137,917	122,922
Ghana	60,680	165,443	165,443
Nepal	219,823	109,764	16,639
Thailand	682,852	31,201	30,977
Others	10553,360	4603,386	2683,751
Total	32451,430	20484,410	7721,140

\* Note: 1991 only until June 1991.

#### 4. Distribution as per Duration of the Projects.

Duration of the project is defined as the period from the 1st appropriation of funds until completion, i.e. the year of completion as identified in the introduction above. The distribution of all completed projects as well as the on-going ones is shown in table 11 below:

Table 11: No. of Projects as per Duration.

Years of Duration	Completed		On-going		All Projects	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	191	19,3	53	10,1	244	16,1
2	175	17,7	169	32,2	344	22,7
3	155	15,6	117	22,3	273	18
4	94	9,5	59	11,2	153	10,1
5	73	7,4	29	5,5	102	6,7
6	59	6	14	2,7	73	4,8
7	55	5,5	11	2,1	66	4,4
8	38	3,8	13	2,5	51	3,4
9	29	2,9	11	2,1	40	2,6
10	30	3	10	1,9	40	2,6
11	14	1,4	9	1,7	23	1,5
12	16	1,6	8	1,5	24	1,6
13	15	1,5	5	1	20	1,3
14	11	1,1	6	1,1	17	1,1
15	7	0,7	5	1	12	0,8
16	8	0,8	0	0	8	0,5
17	6	0,6	1	0,2	7	0,5
18	4	0,4	2	0,4	5	0,3
19	4	0,4	0	0	4	0,3
20	2	0,2	1	0,2	3	0,2
21	2	0,2	0	0	2	0,1
22	2	0,2	0	0	2	0,1
23	0	0	1	0,2	1	0,1
24	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	1	0,1	1	0,2	2	0,1
Total	991	100	525	100	1516	100

Table 11 shows clearly, that by far the majority, i.e. 67 % of all projects (completed ones and the on-going ones), have a 'life-time' of less than 5 years. Less than one tenth (9.2 %) takes more than 10 years to complete. Of the completed projects, 70 % have been completed within 5 years. The average duration of the completed projects<sup>11</sup> is 4.7 years. Thus, it is concluded, that contrary to what has been claimed, the DANIDA-projects in general are not extended over decades. The very few exceptions, e.g. projects enduring more than 20 years, make up for less than 0.5 % of all projects.

In table 12 and figure 5, all completed projects have been shown with break-down in untied and tied aid. Obviously, about one fourth of the tied aid-projects only last 1 year, which is

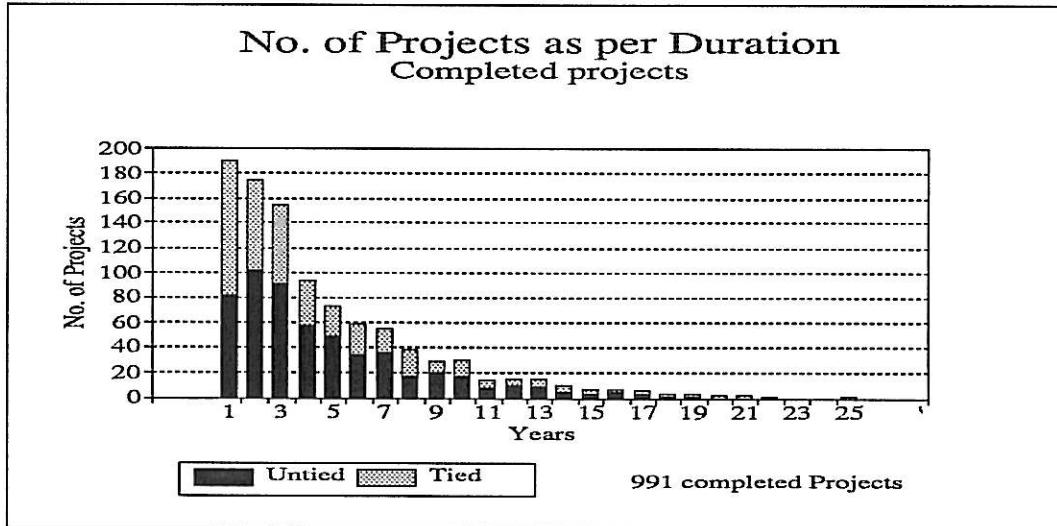
<sup>11</sup>. Calculated as the weighted average of number of projects times the duration.

explained by the commodity grants etc., included in this category. Anyway, no significant difference in the duration of the completed projects between tied and untied aid is observed for the majority of projects (69.3 % of the untied aid, and 69.7 % of the tied aid), which is completed within the first 5 years. In the other end of the time-range, a slight tendency to longer duration for tied aid-projects, compared with the untied aid-projects is seen. While the projects lasting more than 20 years constitute 0.9 % of the tied-aid, it is only 0.2 % of the untied aid. And while the projects, which have lasted between 16 and 20 years, make up for 1.8 % of the untied aid, the corresponding figure for the tied aid is 3.3 %.

Table 12: No. of Projects as per Duration, Completed Projects.

Years of Duration	Untied		Tied		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	82	14,9	109	24,8	191	19,3
2	102	18,5	73	16,6	175	17,7
3	91	16,5	64	14,6	155	15,6
4	58	10,5	36	8,2	94	9,5
5	49	8,9	24	5,5	73	7,4
6	34	6,2	25	5,7	59	6
7	36	6,5	19	4,3	55	5,5
8	17	3,1	21	4,8	38	3,8
9	20	3,6	9	2,1	29	2,9
10	17	3,1	13	3	30	3
11	8	1,4	6	1,4	14	1,4
12	10	1,8	6	1,4	16	1,6
13	9	1,6	6	1,4	15	1,5
14	5	0,9	6	1,4	11	1,1
15	3	0,5	4	0,9	7	0,7
16	5	0,9	3	0,7	8	0,8
17	3	0,5	3	0,7	6	0,6
18	1	0,2	3	0,7	4	0,4
19	1	0,2	3	0,7	4	0,4
20	0	0	2	0,5	2	0,2
21	0	0	2	0,5	2	0,2
22	1	0,2	1	0,2	2	0,2
23	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	1	0,2	1	0,1
Total	552	100	439	100	991	100

Figure 5.



One might assume, that a reason for the relatively few long-lasting completed projects is, that some of the longer enduring projects are not contained among the completed ones, but are still on-going. As is seen from [Appendix 4](#), where the on-going projects is presented as per duration up to to-day, this is however, not the case. The on-going projects with a duration of 5 years or less constitute 81.3 %, those incepted more than 10 years ago make up for 7.5 %, and finally only 0.4 %, i.e. 2 projects out of the total portfolio of 525, have lasted more than 20 years, and are still going on.

## 5. Distribution According to Sector.

All projects are assigned to one sector of the economy of the receiving country according to the DAC-classification of 1990:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1.0 Social Infrastructure & Welfare               | 3.0 Production                                   |
| 1.1 Education                                     | 3.1 Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery              |
| 1.2 Health  | 3.2 Industry, Craft & Technique                  |
| 1.3 Drinking-water & Sanitation                   | 3.3 Trade, Distribution, Cooperation & Marketing |
| 1.4 Family-planning                               |  |
| 1.5 Public Administration                         | 4.0 Multisectoral Development                    |
| 1.6 Development & Planning                        | 5.0 Programme Assistance                         |
| 1.7 Other Social Infrastructure & Public Services | 6.0 Debt Rescheduling                            |
|   | 7.0 Food Programmes                              |
|   | 8.0 Humanitarian Assistance                      |
|   | 9.0 Administration                               |
| 2.0 Economic Infrastructure                       |  |
| 2.1 Transport                                     |  |
| 2.2 Communications                                |  |
| 2.3 River control                                 |  |
| 2.4 Energy  |  |
| 2.5 Other Economic Infrastructure                 |  |

The distribution of the projects in terms of numbers is shown in table 13, with break-down in untied and tied aid-projects:

Table 13: Sector-wise Distribution of Projects.

Sector	Total		Untied		Tied	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1,1	217	14,3	206	20,3	11	2,2
1,2	156	10,3	148	14,6	8	1,6
1,3	127	8,4	76	7,5	51	10,2
1,4	7	0,5	7	0,7	0	0
1,5	19	1,3	19	1,9	0	0
1,6	38	2,5	27	2,7	11	2,2
1,7	45	3	41	4	4	0,8
1,0	609	40,3	524	51,7	85	17
2,1	126	8,3	67	6,6	59	11,8
2,2	30	2	11	1,1	19	3,8
2,3	11	0,7	11	1,1	0	0
2,4	61	4	21	2,1	40	8
2,5	25	1,6	18	1,8	7	1,4
2,0	253	16,6	128	12,7	125	25
3,1	324	21,4	224	22	100	20
3,2	257	17	76	7,5	181	36,2
3,3	28	1,8	22	2,2	6	1,2
3,0	609	40,2	322	31,7	287	57,4
4,0	32	2,1	31	3,1	1	0,2
Others (5.0-9.9)	13	0,9	11	1,1	2	0,4
Total	1516	100	1016	100	500	100

The two largest sectors are the Social Infrastructure and the Production Sector, both with about 40 % of all projects. However, the untied aid is mainly in the Social Infrastructure (52

% of all untied projects), while the tied aid clearly is concentrated in the Production Sector (57 % of all tied aid-projects). The Multisectoral Development Projects and the Other Sectors are only a small fraction of the total projects, respectively 2.1 % and 0.9 % of all projects.

A further break-down within the sectoral categories as per number of projects ranks the agricultural, forestry and fishery projects as no. 1 (21.4 % of all projects), followed by the industrial projects (17.0 %), educational projects (14.3 %), health projects (10.3 %) and the water supply and sanitation projects (8.4 %). Divided according to type of finance, it shows, that the educational projects (20.3 %), health (14.6 %) and the agricultural, forestry and fishery projects (22.0 %) dominate the untied aid-projects, while it is the transport (11.8 %), agricultural, forestry and fishery (20.0 %) and in particular the industry, crafts and technique (36.2 %), which are the most important categories within the tied aid-projects, measured in terms of number of projects.

Table 14 presents the sector-wise distribution in terms of appropriations during the period 1962-91 in fixed 1991-prices. The two major sectors are still the Social Infrastructure and the Production Sector, but in terms of money the balance shifts to 29 % and 46 % respectively, and the Economic Infrastructure now constitutes 22 %. The Multisectoral Development Projects (2.5 %) and the Other Sectors (1.2 %) are still a very small part of the overall picture.

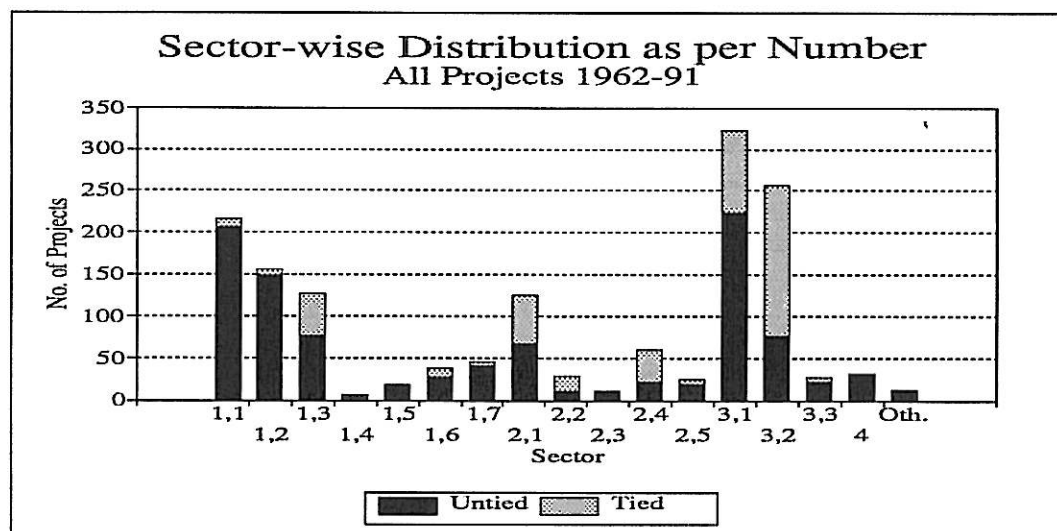
**Table 14: Sector-wise Distribution of Danida Project-portefolio.**

Amounts in fixed 1991-prices. Mio. DKK.

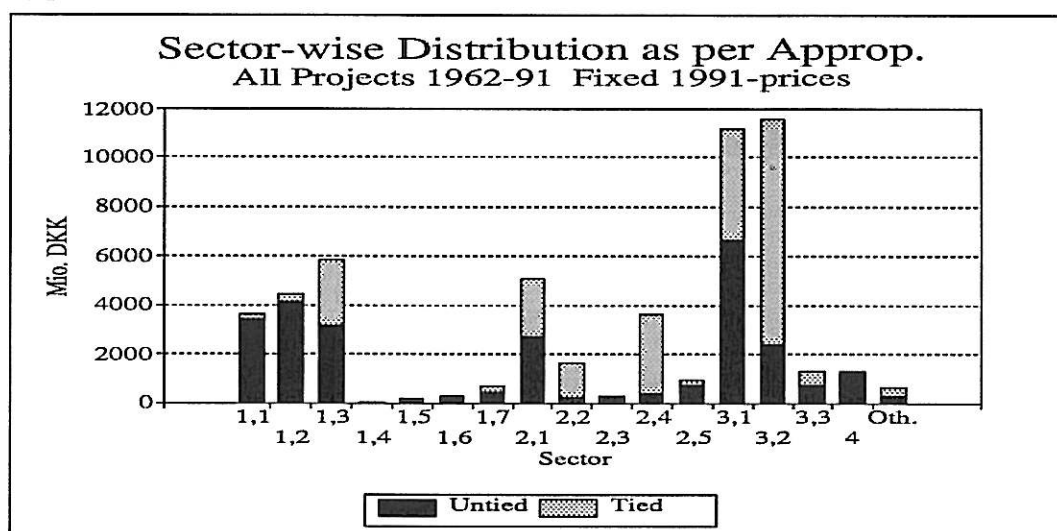
Sector	Total		Untied		Tied	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1,1	3665,190	6,9	3453,500	12,6	211,691	0,8
1,2	4448,348	8,4	4132,575	15,1	315,773	1,2
1,3	5898,820	11,1	3189,519	11,7	2709,301	10,6
1,4	54,907	0,1	54,907	0,2	0	0
1,5	177,427	0,3	177,427	0,6	0	0
1,6	313,420	0,6	153,005	0,6	160,415	0,6
1,7	711,478	1,3	421,327	1,5	290,152	1,1
1,0	15269,590	28,7	11582,260	42,3	3687,332	14,3
2,1	5113,914	9,7	2741,790	10	2372,124	9,3
2,2	1670,649	3,2	248,929	0,9	1421,720	5,6
2,3	261,599	0,5	261,599	1	0	0
2,4	3620,619	6,8	375,249	1,4	3245,370	12,7
2,5	937,144	1,8	732,685	2,7	204,459	0,8
2,0	11603,930	22	4360,252	16	7243,673	28,4
3,1	11210,640	21,2	6658,629	24,4	4552,009	17,8
3,2	11642,460	22	2423,458	8,9	9218,998	36
3,3	1276,979	2,4	755,699	2,8	521,280	2
3,0	24130,070	45,6	9837,786	36,1	14292,290	55,8
4,0	1303,689	2,5	1287,279	4,7	16,410	0,1
Others	628,556	1,2	271,214	1	357,342	1,4
Total	52935,840	100	27338,790	100	25597,040	100

Measured in money-terms, the order of preference changes. Among all projects, no. 1 is now the industrial crafts and technique projects (22.0 %), followed by the agricultural, forestry and fishery projects (21.2 % of all appropriations), the water supply and sanitation (11.1 %), the transport projects (9.7 %) and the health projects (8.4 %). Meanwhile, the educational projects only amounts to 6.9 %. The changes obviously reflect the more 'heavy' projects in terms of money within the tied aid. The sector-wise distribution is shown graphically in [figure 6](#) and [figure 7](#) below.

[Figure 6.](#)



[Figure 7.](#)



Since differences in the sectoral distribution among the recipient countries are assumed to exist, a cross-country analysis have been made in [table 15](#), based upon the percent-wise distribution of appropriations:



**Table 15: Sector-wise Distribution of Project Appropriations (fixed 1991-prices) according to Major Recipient Countries.**

Percent.

Country	Sector										Total
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4-1.7	2.1-2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3.	4.0	Others	
Tanzania	20,6	6,9	8,2	1,5	15,3	11,4	30,1	5,9	0	0	100
India	2,3	18,5	10,9	4,4	5,9	27,6	23,4	0	3,2	3,9	100
Bangladesh	2,7	1,5	6,4	1,8	31,9	30,9	4,4	0,7	15,8	3,8	100
Kenya	10,3	12,7	0	2,7	15	34,6	21,1	2	0	1,7	100
Egypt	0,3	4,1	8,9	2,2	42,1	16,2	25,9	0	0,2	0	100
Mozambiq.	2,5	0,9	5,3	4,2	24,2	54	8,3	0,5	0	0	100
Uganda	4,4	27,9	15,8	5,2	7,1	10,9	13,6	13,2	0,9	0,9	100
Vietnam	0	0,1	13,2	2,3	5,1	6,7	68,7	0	3,9	0	100
Malawi	3,3	14,2	11,9	0	55,3	7,5	7,8	0	0	0	100
China	1	5,5	3,1	0	5,1	6,8	78,5	0	0	0	100
Zimbabwe	9,9	1,6	4,4	0,3	20,7	32,9	22,1	7,5	0	0,6	100
Sudan	0,2	0,5	6	0,2	68,1	3,8	17,8	0	3,5	0	100
Total	8	9,2	7,9	2,5	19,3	22,1	23,7	2,6	3,1	1,6	100

Table 15 shows the extraordinary emphasis in Tanzania on educational projects (21 %), and on industry, crafts and technique (30 %) (the last probably reflecting a few, major heavy projects in industry). Further, in India on productive projects (51 %) as well as in Kenya (56 %), in Bangladesh on economic infrastructure (32 %) and agriculture, forestry and fishery (31 %). Finally, a number of the receiving countries have only one sector as the major one: economic infrastructure in Egypt (42 %), Malawi (55 %) and Sudan (68 %), and industry, crafts and technique in Vietnam (69 %) and China (79 %).

A final remark should be made on the sectoral distribution concerning the difficulties in assigning a specific project to a single sector, and in particular regarding the multisectoral development projects. Only a few projects, in total 32, have been classified as such according to the DANIDA-administration. However, several other projects assigned e.g. to the agricultural or industrial sectors could be seen as multisectoral projects<sup>12</sup>. In DANIPROJ it has been the intention to assign all projects to only one sector to facilitate the elaboration of analysis, though many projects fit into, or are assigned to more sectors.

<sup>12</sup>. E.g. ref.no. 115 Rural Development Fund, Kenya.



## 6. Distribution According to Extension of the Project Period.

To analyse the performance of the projects, and in particular the sustainability of the benefits produced, comparison might be made between the original plans and the actual implementation. No specific, easily accessible information is available for this purpose, but from the approximation of the 1st period of appropriation conceived as the 1st planned period, an analysis with the actual project period can be made.

To illustrate, all projects with a 1st period of appropriation of 5 years, in total 89 projects, have been followed. The 5-year period has been selected as a typical project period, though many projects have a shorter 1st period of appropriation (between 2-4 years), and some also have longer periods. However, to facilitate the illustration, only this sample of all 5-year 1st period projects, corresponding to 6 % of all 1.516 completed and on-going projects have been taken. Of the 89 projects, 41 have been completed, while 48 are still on-going. The distribution of the actual project period is as follows in table 16:

Table 16: Projects of 5 Years-First Appropriations Distributed According to Actual Project Period.

Project Period	Total	Completed	On-going
1	2	0	2
2	6	0	6
3	13	0	13
4	13	3	10
5	19	16	3
6	10	6	4
7	3	3	0
8	4	3	1
9	5	4	1
10	1	1	0
11	4	2	2
12	2	1	1
13	2	0	2
14	2	1	1
15	1	1	0
20	1	0	1
25	1	0	1
Total	89	41	48

Table 16 shows, that 19 of the completed projects (46 %) were actually completed within the 1st period of appropriation and that 34 of the now on-going projects (71 %) still have the possibility to be completed within the first 5 years. However, 34 projects so far out of the 89 (38 %) have either been completed with a project period of more than 5 years (22 out of the 41 completed, i.e. 54 %), or are already on-going beyond the first 5 years (12 out of the 48 on-going projects, i.e. 25 %).

It has previously in table 11 been demonstrated, that the number of completed projects with a duration of more than 10 years is very small, and that most completed projects have been completed within 5 years. Table 2 informed on the year of inception of the included and on-going projects in DANIPROJ. Of the total 525 on-going projects, only 5 were incepted more

than 15 years ago, i.e. 1.0 %. Of these, 4 projects are in Kenya and Tanzania, and 1 in the Philippines<sup>13</sup>.

Finally, the completed projects have been analysed according to the number of appropriations made either by the Board of DANIDA or by the Committee of Finance, assuming, that more appropriations somehow indicate relevance for the issue of sustainability. The data is given below in table 17:

Table 17: No. of Completed Projects as per No. of Appropriations and Sector.

Sector	No. of Appropriations.										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.1	24	21	36	18	19	9	8	3	0	1	140
1.2	17	25	22	11	6	2	1	2	0	1	88
1.3	3	16	45	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	70
1.4 - 1.7	9	13	22	11	2	1	2	0	0	0	60
2.1-2.5	14	25	119	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	167
3.1	27	42	114	21	8	4	4	4	1	0	227
3.2	13	12	173	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	208
3.3	3	4	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
4.0	0	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	9
5.0-9.9	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	110	164	542	77	41	19	17	11	4	2	991
%	10,1	16,5	54,7	7,8	4,1	1,9	1,7	1,1	0,4	0,2	100

Most projects get appropriations several times, and 3 times is typical (55 %). However, more than 80 % only get maximum 3 appropriations. It seems, that in some sectors the pattern is slightly different. Projects within the educational sector, the health sector and the trade. co-operative and marketing sector tend to receive more appropriations than e.g. the 'hardware-sectors' industry and economic infrastructure, where 95 % of the projects only get maximum 3 appropriations. The number of appropriations might tally with the duration of the projects, or with the adjustments needed.

<sup>13</sup>. Ref.nos. 174 (Nordic Co-operative Project), 114 (Technical Training Schools in Kisumu and Mombasa), and 115 (Rural Development Fund) in Kenya, ref.no. 250 (Co-operative Development Bank) in Tanzania and ref.no. 1129 (Local Water Utilities Administration) in Philippines.

## 7. Distribution as per Appropriation.

When the project appropriations (in fixed 1991-prices) are distributed in classes of size of million DKK, a quite distinct pattern emerges. Table 18 shows, that about 50 % of all projects (both on-going and completed ones) are in the scale of appropriations of less than DKK 10 million, and even about 14 % of all projects cost less than DKK 1 million. Only very few, i.e. 8 % of all projects cost more than DKK 100 million (in fixed prices). However, differences are noted between the tied aid, where 54 % are in the range of DKK 10 -100 million, as compared with only 37 % of the untied aid projects, and the very costly projects of more than DKK 100 million, which constitute 13 % of the tied aid projects, but only 5 % of the untied aid.

**Table 18: Total Project Portfolio Distributed as per Overall Project Appropriation (Fixed 1991-prices).**

No. of Projects.

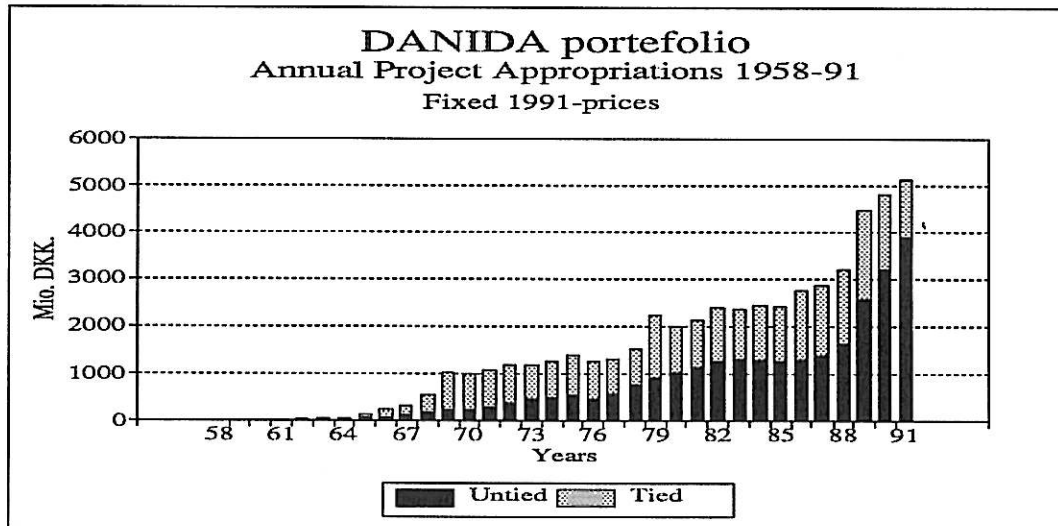
Total Project Appropriation	Total		Untied		Tied	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 0,999	206	13,6	176	17,3	30	6
0 - 4,999	536	35,4	437	43	99	19,8
5 - 9,999	214	14,1	149	14,7	65	13
0 - 9,999	750	49,5	586	57,7	164	32,8
10 - 19,999	216	14,2	135	13,3	81	16,2
20 - 29,999	127	8,4	75	7,4	52	10,4
30 - 39,999	76	5	47	4,6	29	5,8
40 - 49,999	68	4,5	40	3,9	28	5,6
50 - 59,999	49	3,2	27	2,7	22	4,4
60 - 69,999	28	1,8	15	1,5	13	2,6
70 - 79,999	38	2,5	18	1,8	20	4
80 - 89,999	25	1,6	12	1,2	13	2,6
90 - 99,999	19	1,3	7	0,7	12	2,4
0 - 99,999	1396	92,1	962	94,7	434	86,8
100 - 199,999	74	4,9	30	3	44	8,8
200 - 299,999	23	1,5	11	1,1	12	2,4
300 - 399,999	10	0,7	6	0,6	4	0,8
400 - 499,999	5	0,3	2	0,2	3	0,6
500 - 999,999	7	0,5	5	0,5	2	0,4
>1000,000	1	0,1	0	0	1	0,2
Total	1516	100	1016	100	500	100

The total DANIDA-portfolio, i.e. the appropriations for the projects<sup>14</sup>, measured in fixed 1991-prices, has been distributed over the respective years, in reality from 1958 to 1991, to show the growth of the project-activities. Figure 8 below illustrates the fast growth-years

<sup>14</sup>. In DANIPROJ, the appropriations relate to the year of inception, and the following years of appropriations, if any. For the purpose of analysis, the total sum of appropriations for any given project has been dispersed equally over the the project period.

1962-68, the 1st 'jump' in 1969, the steady growth during 1970-88 (apart from the exceptional year 1979), and the 2nd 'jump' in 1989 with the following high level of appropriations during the last years. It may also be seen, how the tied aid during the 60s and 70s constituted more than 60 % of the appropriations, while the fraction is being reduced since 1989.

Figure 8.



Note: As mentioned in *note 14*, the total sum of appropriations for any given project, has been dispersed equally over the project period. Consequently are appropriations, from projects still on-going (and year of completion therefore unknown), which still are to be incurred, included in the years where the projects are on-going. This means, that especially the years of 1989, 90 and 91, contains amounts, which are first to be incurred in the future. Therefore the columns for these years are a little higher than the actually amount for the specific year.

## 8. Distribution as per Overall Expenditures.

The actual expenditures incurred during implementation of the projects is shown in table 19-1, with final figures for the completed projects, and preliminary figures up to to-day for the on-going ones. As such, the total figure of DKK 44.713 million deviates from the appropriated fund of DKK 52.936 million, an expenditure 'ratio' of 85 %. Compared between the funding types, the tied aid has expended 96 % of the appropriated fund of DKK 25.597 million, while the untied aid-project only have spent 73 % of the appropriated fund of DKK 27.339 million. If (in table 19-2) one compares the appropriation for the very large untied aid-projects, i.e. with appropriations of more than DKK 100 million (in fixed prices), it is seen, that out of a total appropriated fund of DKK 12.818 million, only DKK 8.266 million, i.e. 65 %, has been spent.

Table 19-1: Total Project Portfolio Distributed as per Overall Project Expenditures.

Amounts in fixed 1991-prices. Mio. DKK.

Total Project Appropriation	Total		Untied		Tied	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
0-0,999	95,745	0,2	80,749	0,4	14,995	0,1
0-4,999	918,273	2,1	722,372	3,6	195,901	0,8
5-9,999	1448,163	3,2	944,155	4,7	504,008	2
0-9,999	2366,436	5,3	1666,527	8,3	699,909	2,8
10-19,999	3129,605	7	1860,095	9,3	1269,51	5,1
20-29,999	2488,708	5,6	1356,264	6,8	1132,444	4,6
30-39,999	2356,221	5,3	1341,985	6,7	1014,236	4,1
40-49,999	2225,232	5	1023,49	5,1	1201,742	4,9
50-59,999	2092,858	4,7	1029,858	5,1	1063	4,3
60-69,999	1945,182	4,4	1175,487	5,9	769,695	3,1
70-79,999	2695,168	6	1062,719	5,3	1632,45	6,6
80-89,999	1453,897	3,3	516,537	2,6	937,36	3,8
90-99,999	1887,724	4,2	757,633	3,8	1130,091	4,6
0-99,999	22641,03	50,6	11790,6	58,8	10850,44	44
100-199,999	9270,994	20,7	3368,669	16,8	5902,324	23,9
200-299,999	4456,734	10	1628,693	8,1	2828,041	11,5
300-399,999	1980,388	4,4	995,692	5	984,696	4
400-499,999	1940,415	4,3	0	0	1940,415	7,9
500-999,999	2886,547	6,5	2272,713	11,3	613,834	2,5
>1000,000	1537,188	3,4	0	0	1537,188	6,2
Total	44713,300	100	20056,360	100	24656,930	100

Table 19-2: Total Project Portfolio Distributed as per Overall Project Appropriation

Amounts in fixed 1991-prices. Mio. DKK.

Total Project Appropriation	Total		Untied		Tied	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
0 - 0,999	98,919	0,2	82,979	0,3	15,941	0,1
0 - 4,999	980,012	1,9	771,605	2,8	208,407	0,8
5 - 9,999	1550,353	2,9	1074,985	3,9	475,368	1,9
0 - 9,999	2530,365	4,8	1846,590	6,8	683,775	2,7
10 - 19,999	3184,034	6,0	1960,676	7,2	1223,358	4,8
20 - 29,999	3112,139	5,9	1853,689	6,8	1258,450	4,9
30 - 39,999	2607,135	4,9	1600,500	5,9	1006,635	3,9
40 - 49,999	3018,982	5,7	1772,675	6,5	1246,307	4,9
50 - 59,999	2695,819	5,1	1471,803	5,4	1224,016	4,8
60 - 69,999	1813,944	3,4	978,523	3,6	835,421	3,3
70 - 79,999	2858,556	5,4	1360,146	5,0	1498,410	5,9
80 - 89,999	2125,894	4,0	1020,232	3,7	1105,662	4,3
90 - 99,999	1783,748	3,4	655,462	2,4	1128,286	4,4
0 - 99,999	25730,620	48,6	14520,300	53,1	11210,320	43,8
100 - 199,999	10196,210	19,3	4155,954	15,2	6040,258	23,6
200 - 299,999	5582,457	10,5	2675,983	9,8	2906,475	11,4
300 - 399,999	3302,919	6,2	1998,252	7,3	1304,667	5,1
400 - 499,999	2264,027	4,3	810,517	3,0	1453,510	5,7
500 - 999,999	4324,476	8,2	3177,790	11,6	1146,687	4,5
>1000,000	1535,129	2,9	0	0	1535,129	6,0
Total	52935,840	100	27338,790	100	25597,040	100

## 9. Contracted Share of the DANIDA-portefolio.

As mentioned in the introduction, the private Danish companies have participated in the project activities of the DANIDA-funded development aid in several ways: first as suppliers to and participants in projects funded as loans and commodity grants, later as suppliers, implementors and managers of projects funded as tied grants, and latest as suppliers, implementors and managers of projects funded as untied grants. While to-day the only mode of funding is the untied grants, a raising portion is contracted to private companies<sup>15</sup>. In Appendix 5, the development of the tied and untied appropriation is presented with distribution annually, and with the resulting contracted share of the portfolio, defined as either tied aid or contracted share of the untied portfolio. In table 20 below, the same data is shown percentage-wise:

<sup>15</sup>. It has been observed, that Danish NGO's increasingly are contracted as entrepreneurs for the implementation of DANIDA-funded projects. As mentioned in the introduction, this will be included in the next version of the Working Paper. As such, they are not included in the used concept of 'contractors' and contracted share.

Table 20: Contracted share of Danida-portfolio.

Percent.

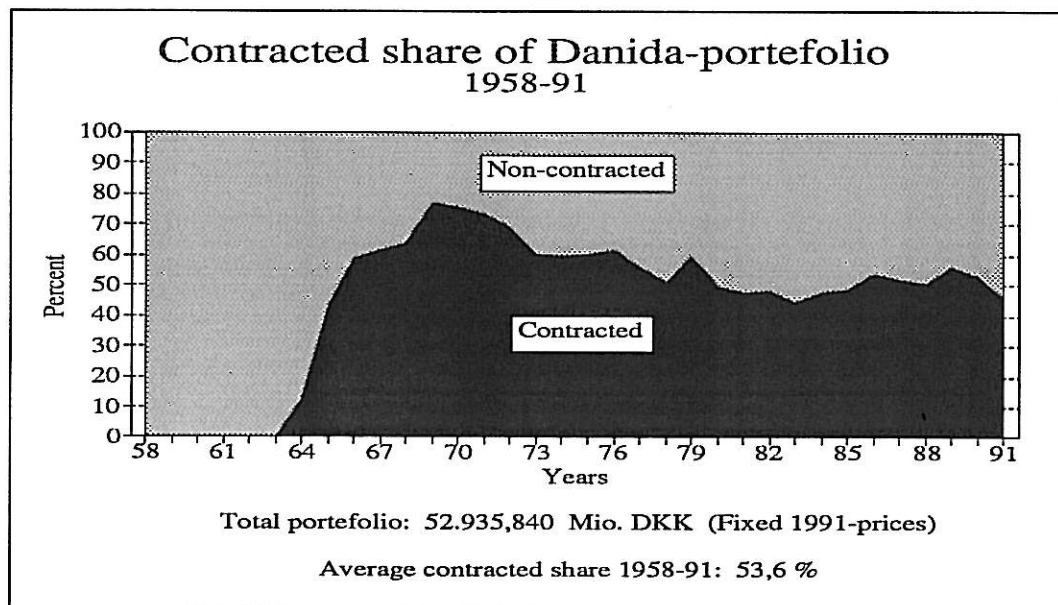
Year	Tied (contracted) share of total portfolio	Contracted share of untied share	Total contracted share of total portfolio
1958	0	0	0
1959	0	0	0
1960	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0
1964	12,2	0	12,2
1965	43,6	0	43,6
1966	58,9	0	58,9
1967	61,7	0	61,7
1968	63,8	0	63,8
1969	77	0	77
1970	75,6	0	75,6
1971	72,9	0	72,9
1972	68,7	0	68,7
1973	60,2	0	60,2
1974	59,6	0	59,6
1975	60,2	0	60,2
1976	61,6	0	61,6
1977	55,8	0	55,8
1978	50,8	0	50,8
1979	59,6	0	59,6
1980	49	0,3	49,3
1981	47,2	0,3	47,5
1982	47,9	0,3	48,2
1983	43,9	0,4	44,3
1984	47	0,4	47,4
1985	48,2	0,4	48,6
1986	53	0,6	53,6
1987	51,2	0,9	52,1
1988	49,4	1	50,4
1989	42,7	13,7	56,3
1990	33,8	19	52,7
1991 *	23,7	22	45,7
Total	48,4	5,2	53,6

\* Note: Figures for 1991 are preliminary.

From table 20 it is observed, that the contracting of activities started 2 years after the formal establishment of DANIDA, and the share increased during the following 5 years to reach the highest level in 1969 with 77 % of the total portfolio. The high level was gradually reduced during the 70s to a level about 50 % during the 80s. The contraction of the untied grants began by 1980, but remained on a very low level (less than 1 %) until 1989, where the phasing out of the tied aid was decided upon. However, it can be concluded, that the fall in the tied aid is fully compensated by the rise in the contracted share of the untied aid, since the total contracted share remains at the level of about 50 %. The development is well illustrated by [figure 9](#) and [figure 10](#) below:

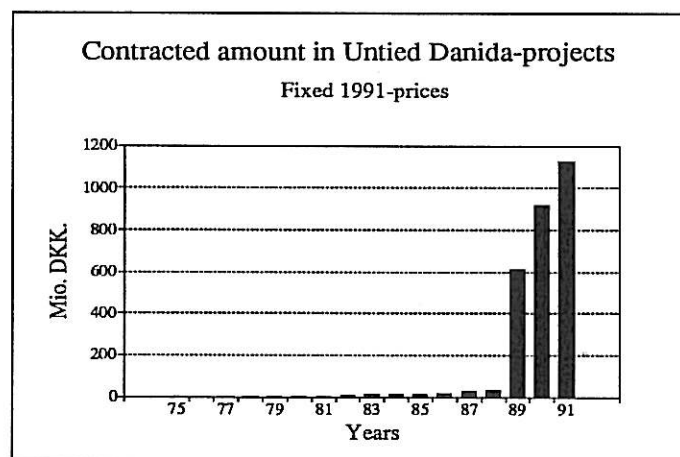


Figure 9.



\* Note: 1991 preliminary figures.

Figure 10.



## 10. Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects.

The monitoring of the projects is a less tangible and systematic process, as organised so far in the agency. Accordingly, indications like e.g. Review Reports and Project Completion Reports are still to be registered, as mentioned in the introduction.

Meanwhile, evaluation of projects is a process, which have been on-going and prepared by the Evaluation Unit in a systematic way since the beginning of the 80s. Evaluations of individual projects, sector-wise evaluations and issue- or thematic evaluations are organised on a regular basis at different stages of the project cycle, i.e. as ante- (baseline survey), midterm-, final- (often called terminal-), and ex-post evaluation. The distinction between final- and ex-post



evaluation is for our purposes put at 3 years after the project completion, i.e. evaluations made more than 2 years after the year of completion are regarded as ex-post.

From the official list of evaluation reports, produced by the Evaluation Unit, all evaluation reports have been scrutinized, and the projects contained have been identified, with the exclusion of 3 types of evaluations: 1. evaluation of multilateral funded projects, 2. evaluation of activities or projects located in Denmark, and 3. global desk evaluations, made on the basis of other evaluation reports, i.e. without field-visits to the relevant projects<sup>16</sup>. The total list of included evaluations thus contains 164 evaluations (reports), drawing upon field-data from 218<sup>17</sup> different projects, which have been evaluated at 263 occasions (e.g. a project have been evaluated both at midterm and final stage). However, the timing of the evaluations are quite differently dispersed among the types of evaluations, as can be seen from table 21:

Table 21: No. of Evaluations (Reports) registered in DANIPROJ.

Type of Evaluation	No.	%
<b>Single-evaluations</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100</b>
Ante	2	1,3
Midterm	107	69,0
Final	38	24,5
Ex-post	8	5,2
<b>Sector-evaluations</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>
Including the following project-evaluations (total 75):		
Ante	0	0
Midterm	22	29,3
Final	25	33,3
Ex-post	28	37,3
<b>Thematic evaluations</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>
Including the following project-evaluations (total 33):		
Ante	0	0
Midterm	19	57,6
Final	5	15,2
Ex-post	9	27,2
<b>Total no. of Evaluations</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>100</b>
Including the following project-evaluations (total 263):		
Ante	2	0,8
Midterm	148	56,2
Final	68	25,9
Ex-post	45	17,1

<sup>16</sup>. E.g. Evaluation No. 1987 E5: Cross-cutting Dimensions in DANIDA Evaluation Reports, Copenhagen, CDR, June, 1987.

<sup>17</sup>. The total number of evaluated projects, 218, does not tally with the sum of projects contained in the individual evaluations, the sector-evaluations and the issue-evaluations, i.e. 263, since a project may be part of several types of evaluations (ref.no. 115 e.g. is part of both thematic evaluations), or even be evaluated several times (ref.no. 35 e.g. has had two midterm-evaluations).

While most of the evaluations so far have been evaluations of individual projects, i.e. 155 out of 164 or 95 %, they have mainly been of the midterm-type (69 %). Within the 7 sectoral evaluations, there has been a much stronger tendency to include final or ex-post type evaluations, respectively 33 % and 37 %. The 2 thematic-type evaluations mostly draws upon the midterm-stage of the projects included (57 %). In any case, it should be recalled, that the number of projects contributing to a single sector- or thematic-evaluation is quite large (e.g. 33 projects provided data for the 2 thematic evaluations), and consequently, the in-depth study of the individual project has to be limited.

Looking at the situation from the point of the universe of projects, the distribution of projects on types of evaluations, and compared with all the projects of the DANIDA-portfolio, table 22 presents some interesting information:

Table 22: No. of Evaluated Projects distributed as per Type of Evaluation.

Type of Evaluation	No. of evaluated projects	%	All projects	%
Single-evaluations	143	100	1516	9,4
Ante	2	1,4	1516	0,1
Midterm	94	65,7	1516	6,2
Final	39	27,3	991	3,9
Ex-post	8	5,6	991	0,8
Sector-evaluations	83	100	1516	5,5
Ante	0	0	1516	0
Midterm	27	32,5	1516	1,8
Final	29	34,9	991	2,9
Ex-post	37	32,5	991	2,7
Thematic evaluations	10	100	1516	0,7
Ante	0	0	1516	0
Midterm	10	100	1516	0,6
Final	0	0	991	0
Ex-post	0	0	991	0
Total	218	100	1516	14,4

\* Note: The sum of Single-, Sector- and Thematic-evaluations is not equal to the Total number of evaluated projects, due to the fact, that some projects have been evaluated more than once.

The 143 projects, evaluated individually, represent 9.4 % of all the completed and on-going projects. However, of these projects, only 8 or 0.8 % of the 991 completed projects have been evaluated ex-post, and 39 or 3.9 % have been part of a final evaluation. This should be considered unsatisfactory, as a very limited basis to gain experiences from. Again, more projects have supplied data at an ex-post stage for a sectoral evaluation (2.7 % of the completed ones), but the overall number of projects included also in this type of evaluation is very small, in total 83 projects, i.e. 5.5 % of all projects. In total, it is only 218 projects out of the 1516 (14.4 %), which have been evaluated in one way or the other.

The evaluated projects may have been selected according to several criterias. We have tried to compare the selected projects with the distribution as per type of funding, sector, size of appropriation and countries. First, table 23 shows distribution according to type of funding:

Table 23: Evaluated Projects distributed as per Type of Funding.Table-guide:

Column 1: No. of Evaluated Projects.

Column 2: Column 1 in relation to Total no. of Evaluated Projects (218). Percent.

Column 3: No. of Projects.

Column 4: Column 3 in relation to Total no. of projects (1516). Percent.

Column 5: Column 1 in relation to Column 3. Percent

Type of Funding	1	2	3	4	5
Untied grant	127	58,3	920	60,7	13,8
Tied grant	22	10,1	101	6,7	21,8
Tied loan	53	24,3	399	26,3	13,3
Commodity grant	16	7,3	96	6,3	16,7
Total	218	100	1516	100	14,4

Overall, about 14 % of all funding types have been evaluated, but the number of tied grant funded projects seem to be above average, i.e. 22 %, while the untied grant- and loan-funded projects are below average. The sectoral distribution, shown in table 24, clearly reflects the sectoral evaluations of water and sanitation (code 1.3) with 21 % of the relevant projects evaluated, and of energy, i.e. electricity, (code 2.4) with 26 % of projects evaluated. But also the agriculture, forestry and fishery projects (code 3.1) have been more evaluated than average. However, seen in the light of number of projects and the size of appropriations, the sectors of transport (code 2.1) with 12 %, and of industry, crafts and technique (code 3.2) with only 9 % of the projects evaluated, should be of first interest in the future evaluation programme.

Table 24: Evaluated Projects distributed as per Sector.

Table-guide:

Column 1: No. of Evaluated Projects.

Column 2: Column 1 in relation to Total no. of Evaluated Projects (218). Percent.

Column 3: No. of Projects.

Column 4: Column 3 in relation to Total no. of projects (1516). Percent.

Column 5: Column 1 in relation to Column 3. Percent

Sector	1	2	3	4	5
1,1	32	14,7	217	14,3	14,7
1,2	22	10,1	156	10,3	14,1
1,3	27	12,4	127	8,4	21,3
1,4	0	0	7	0,5	0
1,5	1	0,5	19	1,3	5,3
1,6	2	0,9	38	2,5	5,3
1,7	4	1,8	45	3	8,9
2,1	15	6,9	126	8,3	11,9
2,2	1	0,5	30	2	3,3
2,3	1	0,5	11	0,7	9,1
2,4	16	7,3	61	4	26,2
2,5	3	1,4	25	1,6	12
3,1	64	29,4	324	21,4	19,8
3,2	22	10,1	257	17	8,6
3,3	4	1,8	28	1,8	14,3
4,0	3	1,4	32	2,1	9,4
5,0	0	0	5	0,3	0
6,0	0	0	1	0,1	0
9,0	0	0	0	0	0
9,5	0	0	1	0,1	0
9,7	0	0	2	0,1	0
9,9	0	0	3	0,2	33,3
Total	218	100	1516	100	14,4

Appendix 6 presents the distribution as per size of the appropriation (in current prices), and it is obvious, that the efforts have been concentrated on the major projects, measured in terms of appropriation. The distribution of evaluated projects among the receiving countries is finally shown in table 25, listing the countries in order of number of evaluations, and with information on the number of projects within the country:

Table 25: Evaluated Projects as per Countries.

## Table-guide:

Column 1: No. of Evaluated Projects.

Column 2: Column 1 in relation to Total no. of Evaluated Projects (218). Percent.

Column 3: No. of Projects.

Column 4: Column 3 in relation to Total no. of projects (1516). Percent.

Column 5: Column 1 in relation to Column 3. Percent

Land	1	2	3	4	5
India	36	16,5	171	11,3	21,1
Bangladesh	36	16,5	129	8,5	27,9
Kenya	26	11,9	87	5,7	29,9
Tanzania	23	10,6	170	11,2	13,5
Burkina Faso	11	5	20	1,3	55
China	9	4,1	47	3,1	19,1
Niger	8	3,7	9	0,6	88,9
Zimbabwe	6	2,8	50	3,3	12
Mozambique	5	2,3	69	4,6	7,2
Benin	5	2,3	6	0,4	83,3
Uganda	4	1,8	54	3,6	7,4
Malawi	4	1,8	38	2,5	10,5
Thailand	4	1,8	32	2,1	12,5
Somalia	3	1,4	6	0,4	50
Bolivia	3	1,4	13	0,9	23,1
Phillipines	3	1,4	18	1,2	16,7
Nicaragua	3	1,4	38	2,5	7,9
Botswana	3	1,4	38	2,5	7,9
South Yemen	3	1,4	13	0,9	23,1
Lesotho	2	0,9	21	1,4	9,5
Ghana	2	0,9	21	1,4	9,5
Guinea	2	0,9	3	0,2	66,7
Sudan	2	0,9	24	1,6	8,3
Burma	2	0,9	8	0,5	25
Senegal	2	0,9	8	0,5	25
North Yemen	1	0,5	2	0,1	50
Zambia	1	0,5	44	2,9	2,3
Liberia	1	0,5	6	0,4	16,7
Sierra Leone	1	0,5	8	0,5	12,5
Mauritania	1	0,5	4	0,3	25
Mali	1	0,5	1	0,1	100
Sri Lanka	1	0,5	24	1,6	4,2
Angola	1	0,5	5	0,3	20
Cameroun	1	0,5	2	0,1	50
Neapal	1	0,5	16	1,1	6,3
Zaire	1	0,5	4	0,3	25
Others	0	0	307	20,3	0
Total	218	100	1516	100	14,4

The first 3 countries, India, Bangladesh and Kenya, among the major receivers, have also had more evaluations than average, i.e. 14.4 %. It is somewhat surprising, that the projects of Tanzania (total 170) only have been selected for evaluation in 13.5 % of cases. A number of the African countries are also far below the average, considering the large number of projects, e.g. Mozambique (7.2 % out of 69 projects), Uganda (7.4 % out of 54 projects), Malawi (10.5 % out of 38 projects), Botswana (7.9 % out of 38 projects) and Zambia (2.3 % out of 44 projects).



## APPENDICES

# Appendix 1.

## No. of DANIDA-funded Bilateral Projects distributed as per Country.

Country	Total		Untied		Tied	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
India	171	11,3	130	12,8	41	8,2
Tanzania	170	11,2	151	14,9	19	3,8
Bangladesh	129	8,51	107	10,5	22	4,4
Kenya	87	5,74	73	7,19	14	2,8
Mozambique	69	4,55	63	6,2	6	1,2
Uganda	52	3,43	49	4,82	3	0,6
Zimbabwe	50	3,3	43	4,23	7	1,4
China	47	3,1	5	0,49	42	8,4
Zambia	44	2,9	31	3,05	13	2,6
Malawi	38	2,51	27	2,66	11	2,2
Botswana	38	2,51	27	2,66	11	2,2
Nicaragua	38	2,51	32	3,15	6	1,2
Egypt	36	2,37	9	0,89	27	5,4
Thailand	32	2,11	20	1,97	12	2,4
Pakistan	25	1,65	6	0,59	19	3,8
Sudan	24	1,58	13	1,28	11	2,2
Sri Lanka	24	1,58	11	1,08	13	2,6
Ghana	21	1,39	4	0,39	17	3,4
Lesotho	21	1,39	18	1,77	3	0,6
Peru	20	1,32	17	1,67	3	0,6
Swaziland	20	1,32	6	0,59	14	2,8
Burkina Faso	20	1,32	7	0,69	13	2,6
Phillipines	18	1,19	12	1,18	6	1,2
Vietnam	18	1,19	13	1,28	5	1
Neapal	16	1,06	10	0,98	6	1,2
Bhutan	15	0,99	11	1,08	4	0,8
Bolivia	13	0,86	8	0,79	5	1
South Yemen	13	0,86	3	0,3	10	2
Chad	12	0,79	6	0,59	6	1,2
Chile	12	0,79	12	1,18	0	0
Morocco	10	0,66	3	0,3	7	1,4
Tunesia	10	0,66	2	0,2	8	1,6
Jordan	10	0,66	0	0	10	2
Niger	9	0,59	2	0,2	7	1,4
Namibia	9	0,59	9	0,89	0	0
Ethiopian	8	0,53	8	0,79	0	0
Sierra Leone	8	0,53	3	0,3	5	1
Burma	8	0,53	1	0,1	7	1,4
Senegal	8	0,53	0	0	8	1,6
Gambia	7	0,46	0	0	7	1,4

Togo	7	0,46	0	0	7	1,4
Tyrkey	7	0,46	1	0,1	6	1,2
Liberia	6	0,4	0	0	6	1,2
Burundi	6	0,4	6	0,59	0	0
Somalia	6	0,4	1	0,1	5	1
Colombia	6	0,4	2	0,2	4	0,8
Benin	6	0,4	1	0,1	5	1
Malaysia	5	0,33	2	0,2	3	0,6
Angola	5	0,33	4	0,39	1	0,2
Ecuador	5	0,33	1	0,1	4	0,8
Rwanda	4	0,26	4	0,39	0	0
Costa Rica	4	0,26	4	0,39	0	0
Zaire	4	0,26	4	0,39	0	0
Guinea Bissau	4	0,26	4	0,39	0	0
Mauritania	4	0,26	3	0,3	1	0,2
Brazil	4	0,26	1	0,1	3	0,6
Afghanistan	4	0,26	3	0,3	1	0,2
Ivory Coast	4	0,26	1	0,1	3	0,6
Guinea	3	0,2	1	0,1	2	0,4
Iran	3	0,2	1	0,1	2	0,4
Honduras	3	0,2	3	0,3	0	0
Maldives	3	0,2	1	0,1	2	0,4
El Salvador	3	0,2	3	0,3	0	0
Cambodia	3	0,2	2	0,2	1	0,2
Central African Empire	3	0,2	1	0,1	2	0,4
Congo	3	0,2	0	0	3	0,6
North Yemen	2	0,13	0	0	2	0,4
Nigeria	2	0,13	1	0,1	1	0,2
Syria	2	0,13	2	0,2	0	0
South Korea	2	0,13	1	0,1	1	0,2
Cap Verde	2	0,13	2	0,2	0	0
Cameroon	2	0,13	0	0	2	0,4
Algeria	2	0,13	0	0	2	0,4
Madagaskar	2	0,13	0	0	2	0,4
Guatemala	1	0,07	1	0,1	0	0
Mali	1	0,07	0	0	1	0,2
Lebanon	1	0,07	1	0,1	0	0
Singapore	1	0,07	1	0,1	0	0
Mauritania	1	0,07	1	0,1	0	0
Total	1516	100	1016	100	500	100

## Appendix 2.

### Total Appropriation of DANIDA-funded Bilateral Projects distributed as per Country.

All amounts in fixed 1991-prices. Mio. DKK.

Country	Total		Untied		Tied	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Tanzania	9476,174	17,9	6704,607	24,5	2771,567	10,8
India	7449,314	14,1	4463,472	16,3	2985,842	11,7
Bangladesh	5061,757	9,56	3967,067	14,5	1094,690	4,28
Kenya	3859,498	7,29	2682,094	9,81	1177,404	4,6
Egypt	1933,050	3,65	481,727	1,76	1451,324	5,67
Mozambique	1774,236	3,35	1619,348	5,92	154,887	0,61
Uganda	1484,020	2,8	1185,330	4,34	298,690	1,17
Vietnam	1283,387	2,42	641,349	2,35	642,038	2,51
Malawi	1211,524	2,29	290,916	1,06	920,608	3,6
China	1006,118	1,9	86,456	0,32	919,662	3,59
Zimbabwe	913,687	1,73	549,719	2,01	363,969	1,42
Sudan	889,720	1,68	148,671	0,54	741,049	2,9
Botswana	852,637	1,61	413,521	1,51	439,116	1,72
Zambia	844,509	1,6	330,894	1,21	513,615	2,01
Pakistan	790,998	1,49	21,520	0,08	769,478	3,01
Thailand	710,053	1,34	195,105	0,71	514,948	2,01
Sri Lanka	661,803	1,25	321,882	1,18	339,921	1,33
Phillippines	658,573	1,24	60,631	0,22	597,941	2,34
Zaire	598,256	1,13	598,256	2,19	0	0
Senegal	571,136	1,08	0	0	571,136	2,23
Chad	530,528	1	38,038	0,14	492,490	1,92
Burma	520,471	0,98	7,382	0,03	513,089	2
Nicaragua	502,833	0,95	349,577	1,28	153,256	0,6
Cameroon	496,896	0,94	0	0	496,896	1,94
South Yemen	484,958	0,92	128,415	0,47	356,544	1,39
Burkina Faso	460,953	0,87	33,256	0,12	427,697	1,67
Morocco	454,271	0,86	87,946	0,32	366,325	1,43
Bolivia	452,799	0,86	114,966	0,42	337,833	1,32
Neapal	445,041	0,84	156,178	0,57	288,863	1,13
Benin	393,592	0,74	101,800	0,37	291,792	1,14
Angola	375,355	0,71	155,095	0,57	220,260	0,86
Swaziland	360,293	0,68	113,952	0,42	246,341	0,96
Niger	325,586	0,62	22,871	0,08	302,715	1,18
Togo	305,284	0,58	0	0	305,284	1,19
Ghana	287,398	0,54	16,704	0,06	270,694	1,06
Somalia	258,829	0,49	1,098	>,01	257,732	1,01
Jordan	254,914	0,48	0	0	254,914	1
Tunesia	253,202	0,48	7,332	0,03	245,870	0,96
Lesotho	251,154	0,47	168,159	0,62	82,995	0,32
Guinea	222,123	0,42	76,350	0,28	145,773	0,57

Sierra Leone	206,484	0,39	46,337	0,17	160,147	0,63
Liberia	192,123	0,36	0	0	192,123	0,75
Peru	172,732	0,33	50,244	0,18	122,487	0,48
Gambia	163,622	0,31	0	0	163,622	0,64
Bhutan	162,839	0,31	119,374	0,44	43,464	0,17
South Korea	157,901	0,3	67,174	0,25	90,727	0,35
Tyrkey	155,025	0,29	1,525	0,01	153,500	0,6
Malaysia	146,107	0,28	8,384	0,03	137,723	0,54
Mali	145,427	0,27	0	0	145,427	0,57
Cambodia	141,210	0,27	2,850	0,01	138,360	0,54
Chile	131,917	0,25	131,917	0,48	0	0
Afghanistan	123,847	0,23	64,943	0,24	58,904	0,23
Brazil	113,743	0,21	8,794	0,03	104,949	0,41
Mauritania	112,399	0,21	20,041	0,07	92,358	0,36
Iran	109,947	0,21	8,973	0,03	100,975	0,39
Ivory Coast	99,710	0,19	32,576	0,12	67,134	0,26
North Yemen	98,155	0,19	0	0	98,155	0,38
Central African Empire	89,761	0,17	6,525	0,02	83,236	0,33
Guinea Bissau	82,245	0,16	82,245	0,3	0	0
Nigeria	76,272	0,14	1,799	0,01	74,473	0,29
Algeria	64,960	0,12	0	0	64,960	0,25
Maldives	63,237	0,12	41,760	0,15	21,477	0,08
Costa Rica	59,132	0,11	59,132	0,22	0	0
Colombia	53,190	0,1	2,953	0,01	50,237	0,2
Ethiopien	48,871	0,09	48,871	0,18	0	0
Congo	46,833	0,09	0	0	46,833	0,18
Cap Verde	45,267	0,09	45,267	0,17	0	0
Namibia	43,551	0,08	43,551	0,16	0	0
Ecuador	41,981	0,08	3,946	0,01	38,035	0,15
Rwanda	27,999	0,05	27,999	0,1	0	0
Madagaskar	22,490	0,04	0	0	22,490	0,09
Burundi	18,450	0,03	18,450	0,07	0	0
Honduras	18,303	0,03	18,303	0,07	0	0
El Salvador	11,195	0,02	11,195	0,04	0	0
Mauritiua	8,447	0,02	8,447	0,03	0	0
Lebanon	7,767	0,01	7,767	0,03	0	0
Guatemala	2,749	0,01	2,749	0,01	0	0
Syria	2,063	>0,01	2,063	0,01	0	0
Singapore	0,956	>0,01	0,956	>0,01	0	0
Total	52935,840	100	27338,790	100	25597,040	100

### Appendix 3.

#### Time-wise breakdown of the Appropriation for the 12 Major Countries, 1958-91.

In Mio. DKK, fixed 1991-prices.

Year	Total	Tanzania	India	Bangladesh	Kenya	Egypt	Mozam- bique
1958	6,1067	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	6,1067	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	6,1067	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	6,1067	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	23,3752	12,82425	0	0	0	0	0
1963	57,30567	12,82425	1,7125	0	0	0	0
1964	78,03554	12,82425	17,52016	0	4,0236	0	0
1965	140,3541	12,82425	35,84383	0	4,0236	0,533869	0
1966	245,176	18,72725	101,2733	0	4,0236	0,533869	0
1967	318,1043	18,72725	107,5544	0	14,63541	0,533869	0
1968	559,2913	133,2225	112,7703	0	23,14408	0,533869	0
1969	1023,092	150,9859	151,4981	0	39,71388	15,92975	0
1970	1010,239	202,8532	145,7796	0	45,94996	29,69238	0
1971	1077,244	231,4112	162,3812	0	82,00516	28,0505	0
1972	1180,583	265,5566	121,2674	48,07188	87,40268	32,69171	0
1973	1186,762	262,9425	132,1708	74,08601	81,79851	32,69171	0
1974	1271,351	252,9126	137,7727	72,66788	103,4512	32,69171	0
1975	1408,231	224,0083	166,3167	127,9944	136,9487	81,41188	7,4075
1976	1252,984	236,5313	157,6534	59,25213	133,6216	81,53442	20,385
1977	1328,087	274,9301	136,3411	95,99668	103,0616	87,63156	116,5013
1978	1541,437	305,6561	189,1585	204,4206	116,0108	69,56955	43,54881
1979	2237,647	385,9155	170,368	315,7871	133,9765	70,76326	50,18842
1980	1995,82	458,3311	201,0466	271,949	146,6457	82,84094	63,30355
1981	2141,428	474,4563	293,7773	278,3526	141,8696	87,22349	66,79481
1982	2386,41	542,9521	353,4849	258,5824	163,7689	97,33484	61,98768
1983	2368,292	544,584	384,2828	328,8193	185,9999	119,6138	72,05631
1984	2428,954	600,7399	368,5431	339,5216	209,174	101,5522	73,83143
1985	2414,646	495,7884	375,9134	270,4548	243,4964	71,76713	97,98358
1986	2743,328	501,5753	478,3783	253,6784	230,0272	119,7214	105,2989
1987	2848,031	468,3001	403,1899	233,2201	222,0771	58,07345	163,5452
1988	3213,77	516,0362	438,2183	293,2222	281,7867	57,53644	180,4925
1989	4491,796	710,2906	637,8519	498,7417	321,4926	141,2087	232,2075
1990	4814,748	609,1282	676,4491	561,3882	308,53	155,0517	231,0076
1991	5124,885	538,3145	790,7965	475,5503	290,8392	276,3322	187,6957
Total	52935,84	9476,174	7449,314	5061,757	3859,498	1933,05	1774,236



Year	Uganda	Vietnam	Malawi	China	Zimbabwe	Sudan
1958	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	1,47575	0	0	0
1967	0,732876	0	12,48285	0	0	0
1968	20,32168	0	69,11733	0	0	0
1969	55,63396	0	73,83669	0	0	0
1970	61,84783	0	42,91896	0	0	0
1971	38,6158	0	45,0014	0	0	0
1972	40,2518	0	47,19075	0	0	11,41866
1973	38,03981	87,937	49,59632	0	0	7,799014
1974	38,03981	106,9343	46,91013	0	0	15,27916
1975	30,51527	70,76634	43,10327	0	0	7,799014
1976	8,323432	85,58596	46,66448	0	0	17,42889
1977	8,323432	67,80796	47,91143	0	0	7,799014
1978	0	135,0417	43,59663	0	0	9,166727
1979	0	133,7019	45,01623	0	0	12,45673
1980	2,960898	127,7759	43,39309	0	0	72,92348
1981	28,37085	127,7759	43,39309	0	0	72,92348
1982	35,23641	130,0743	41,52256	127,7405	24,59607	72,92348
1983	35,23641	67,86766	43,22396	25,0505	46,09322	106,6229
1984	28,37085	67,86766	43,84364	44,4155	70,07881	59,19517
1985	26,02365	67,86766	45,83846	82,2906	83,50808	48,10615
1986	26,02365	0	59,84117	114,3135	62,59496	41,63043
1987	71,39303	0	58,9884	207,0853	94,93486	42,10024
1988	107,9235	0	53,05143	106,8476	102,1949	42,10024
1989	151,7091	0	55,1331	125,4729	119,584	79,56244
1990	165,6871	2,3414	55,50772	78,03736	120,0289	82,38129
1991	464,4385	4,0414	52,9652	94,86383	190,0735	80,10301
Total	1484,02	1283,387	1211,524	1006,118	913,6873	889,7195

In Percent.

Year	Total	Tanzania	India	Bangladesh	Kenya	Egypt	Mozam- bique
1958	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	100	54,9	0	0	0	0	0
1963	100	22,4	3	0	0	0	0
1964	100	16,4	22,5	0	5,2	0	0
1965	100	9,1	25,5	0	2,9	0,4	0
1966	100	7,6	41,3	0	1,6	0,2	0
1967	100	5,9	33,8	0	4,6	0,2	0
1968	100	23,8	20,2	0	4,1	0,1	0
1969	100	14,8	14,8	0	3,9	1,6	0
1970	100	20,1	14,4	0	4,5	2,9	0
1971	100	21,5	15,1	0	7,6	2,6	0
1972	100	22,5	10,3	4,1	7,4	2,8	0
1973	100	22,2	11,1	6,2	6,9	2,8	0
1974	100	19,9	10,8	5,7	8,1	2,6	0
1975	100	15,9	11,8	9,1	9,7	5,8	0,5
1976	100	18,9	12,6	4,7	10,7	6,5	1,6
1977	100	20,7	10,3	7,2	7,8	6,6	8,8
1978	100	19,8	12,3	13,3	7,5	4,5	2,8
1979	100	17,2	7,6	14,1	6	3,2	2,2
1980	100	23	10,1	13,6	7,3	4,2	3,2
1981	100	22,2	13,7	13	6,6	4,1	3,1
1982	100	22,8	14,8	10,8	6,9	4,1	2,6
1983	100	23	16,2	13,9	7,9	5,1	3
1984	100	24,7	15,2	14	8,6	4,2	3
1985	100	20,5	15,6	11,2	10,1	3	4,1
1986	100	18,3	17,4	9,2	8,4	4,4	3,8
1987	100	16,4	14,2	8,2	7,8	2	5,7
1988	100	16,1	13,6	9,1	8,8	1,8	5,6
1989	100	15,8	14,2	11,1	7,2	3,1	5,2
1990	100	12,7	14	11,7	6,4	3,2	4,8
1991	100	10,5	15,4	9,3	5,7	5,4	3,7
Total	100	17,9	14,1	9,6	7,3	3,7	3,4

Year	Uganda	Vietnam	Malawi	China	Zimbabwe	Sudan
1958	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0,6	0	0	0
1967	0,2	0	3,9	0	0	0
1968	3,6	0	12,4	0	0	0
1969	5,4	0	7,2	0	0	0
1970	6,1	0	4,2	0	0	0
1971	3,6	0	4,2	0	0	0
1972	3,4	0	4	0	0	1
1973	3,2	7,4	4,2	0	0	0,7
1974	3	8,4	3,7	0	0	1,2
1975	2,2	5	3,1	0	0	0,6
1976	0,7	6,8	3,7	0	0	1,4
1977	0,6	5,1	3,6	0	0	0,6
1978	0	8,8	2,8	0	0	0,6
1979	0	6	2	0	0	0,6
1980	0,1	6,4	2,2	0	0	3,7
1981	1,3	6	2	0	0	3,4
1982	1,5	5,5	1,7	5,4	1	3,1
1983	1,5	2,9	1,8	1,1	1,9	4,5
1984	1,2	2,8	1,8	1,8	2,9	2,4
1985	1,1	2,8	1,9	3,4	3,5	2
1986	0,9	0	2,2	4,2	2,3	1,5
1987	2,5	0	2,1	7,3	3,3	1,5
1988	3,4	0	1,7	3,3	3,2	1,3
1989	3,4	0	1,2	2,8	2,7	1,8
1990	3,4	0	1,2	1,6	2,5	1,7
1991	9,1	0,1	1	1,9	3,7	1,6
Total	2,8	2,4	2,3	1,9	1,7	1,7

#### Appendix 4.

#### No. of Projects as per Duration, On-going Projects.

Years of Duration	Untied		Tied		Total	
		%	No.	%	No.	%
1	48	10,3	5	8,3	53	10,1
2	163	35,1	6	10	169	32,2
3	101	21,7	16	26,7	117	22,3
4	42	9	17	28,3	59	11,2
5	26	5,6	3	5	29	5,5
6	11	2,4	3	5	14	2,7
7	9	1,9	2	3,3	11	2,1
8	8	1,7	5	8,3	13	2,5
9	11	2,4	0	0	11	2,1
10	9	1,9	1	1,7	10	1,9
11	8	1,7	1	1,7	9	1,7
12	8	1,7	0	0	8	1,5
13	5	1,1	0	0	5	1
14	6	1,3	0	0	6	1,1
15	5	1,1	0	0	5	1
16	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	1	0,2	0	0	1	0,2
18	1	0,2	1	1,7	2	0,4
19	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	1	0,2	0	0	1	0,2
21	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	1	0,2	0	0	1	0,2
24	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	1	0,2	0	0	1	0,2
Total	465	100	60	100	525	100

# Appendix 5.

## Contracted share of DANIDA Bilateral Project-portefolio.

Amounts in fixed 1991-prices.

Years	Tied	Untied			Total	Contracted
		Total	Contr.	Non-contr.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				3-4		2+4
1958	0	6,107	0	6,107	6,107	0
1959	0	6,107	0	6,107	6,107	0
1960	0	6,107	0	6,107	6,107	0
1961	0	6,107	0	6,107	6,107	0
1962	0	23,375	0	23,375	23,375	0
1963	0	57,306	0	57,306	57,306	0
1964	9,487	68,548	0	68,548	78,036	9,487
1965	61,192	79,162	0	79,162	140,354	61,192
1966	144,372	100,804	0	100,804	245,176	144,372
1967	196,272	121,833	0	121,833	318,104	196,272
1968	356,734	202,557	0	202,557	559,291	356,734
1969	787,960	235,132	0	235,132	1023,092	787,960
1970	763,887	246,352	0	246,352	1010,239	763,887
1971	784,894	292,350	0	292,350	1077,244	784,894
1972	810,794	369,788	0	369,788	1180,583	810,794
1973	714,039	472,723	0	472,723	1186,762	714,039
1974	757,260	514,092	0	514,092	1271,351	757,260
1975	847,562	560,669	0,098	560,571	1408,231	847,660
1976	772,076	480,908	0,098	480,810	1252,984	772,174
1977	741,336	586,751	0,098	586,653	1328,087	741,434
1978	782,782	758,655	0,098	758,557	1541,437	782,879
1979	1333,345	904,302	0,098	904,204	2237,647	1333,443
1980	977,587	1018,233	5,464	1012,769	1995,820	983,051
1981	1011,546	1129,882	5,464	1124,418	2141,428	1017,010
1982	1142,154	1244,256	7,895	1236,361	2386,410	1150,049
1983	1038,698	1329,594	10,219	1319,375	2368,292	1048,917
1984	1141,536	1287,418	10,219	1277,199	2428,954	1151,755
1985	1163,015	1251,632	10,284	1241,348	2414,646	1173,299
1986	1453,150	1290,179	17,618	1272,560	2743,328	1470,768
1987	1457,505	1390,527	26,631	1363,895	2848,031	1484,136
1988	1589,112	1624,658	31,441	1593,217	3213,770	1620,553
1989	1915,907	2575,889	613,804	1962,085	4491,796	2529,711
1990	1627,159	3187,589	912,525	2275,064	4814,748	2539,684
1991	1215,683	3909,203	1126,136	2783,066	5124,885	2341,819
Total	25597,040	27338,790	2778,189	24560,600	52935,840	28375,230

## Appendix 6.

### No. of Evaluated Projects distributed as per Size of Appropriation (current prices).

Total 218 projects has been evaluated one or several times.

#### Table-guide:

Column 1: No. of Evaluated Projects.

Column 2: Column 1 in relation to Total no. of Evaluated Projects (218). Percent.

Column 3: No. of Projects.

Column 4: Column 3 in relation to Total no. of projects (1516). Percent.

Column 5: Column 1 in relation to Column 3. Percent

Size of Appropriation	1	2	3	4	5
0-0,999	6	2,8	292	19,3	2,1
1-4,999	20	9,2	411	27,1	4,9
5-9,999	28	12,8	212	14	13,2
10-19,999	46	21,1	209	13,8	22
20-29,999	27	12,4	104	6,9	26
30-39,999	14	6,4	65	4,3	21,5
40-49,999	13	6	52	3,4	25
50-69,999	20	9,2	55	3,6	36,4
70-99,999	15	6,9	47	3,1	31,9
100-199,999	12	5,5	44	2,9	27,3
200-299,999	12	5,5	17	1,1	70,6
300-399,999	2	0,9	3	0,2	66,7
400-499,999	1	0,5	2	0,1	50
500-699,999	2	0,9	3	0,2	66,7
Total	218	100	1516	100	14,4



## Appendix 7.

### Method of deflating Appropriation and Expenditure.

Sources of deflating figures:

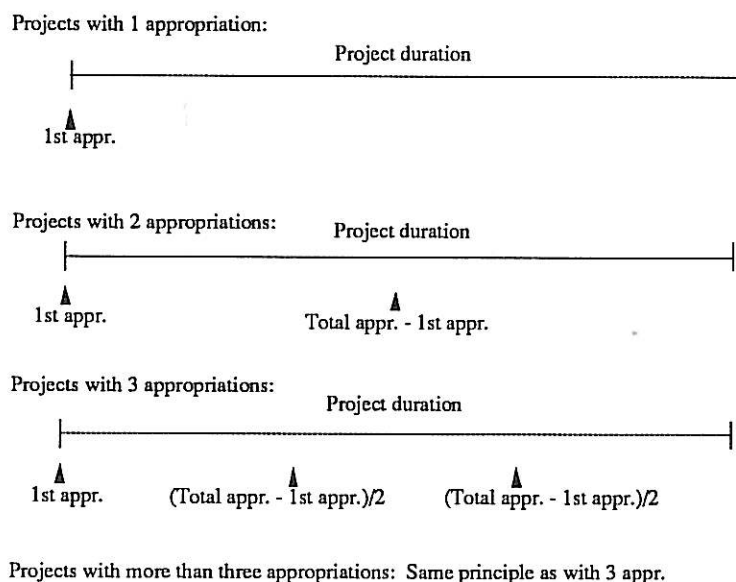
Statistisk Årbog 1991 p.222, Danmarks Statistik

Statistisk Månedsoversigt 1991:6, p.25, Danmarks Statistik

On basis of the sources available for the data in DANIPROJ and the format of DANIPROJ, the following methods has been applied as the most accurate in deflating project appropriation and expenditure.

The arrows indicate the point of time, to which the deflating is calculated in relation to, and the text under the arrow indicate what kind af amount that is being deflated.

### Deflating appropriation:

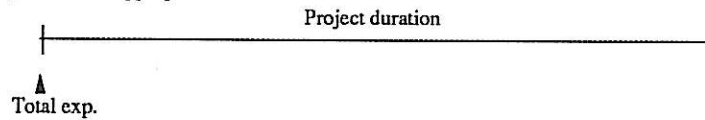


### Deflating expenditure:

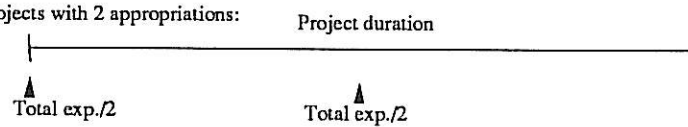
The method vary according to whether the 1st appropriation is incurred or not.

If 1st appropriation is not incurred:

Projects with 1 appropriation:



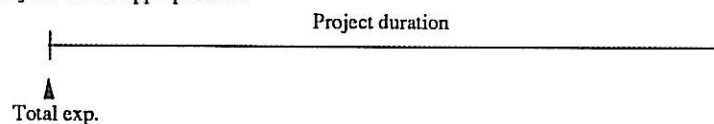
Projects with 2 appropriations:



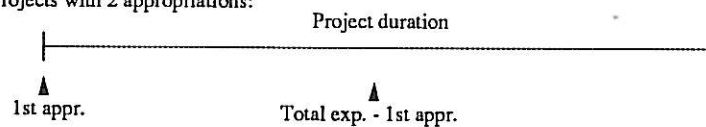
Projects with more than 2 appropriations: Same principle as with 2 appropriations

If 1st appropriation is incurred:

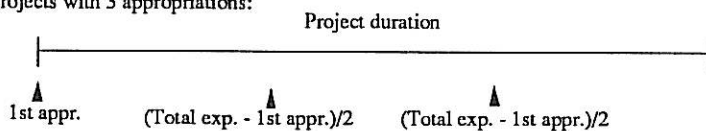
Projects with 1 appropriation:



Projects with 2 appropriations:



Projects with 3 appropriations:



Projects with more than 3 appropriations: Same principle as with 3 appr.